

THE  
**Nonconformist.**

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 324.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

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A CONFERENCE of the FRIENDS of VOLUNTARY, RELIGIOUS, and UNSECTARIAN EDUCATION, unsupported by Government grants or local taxation, will be held in the BAPTIST CHAPEL, Grosvenor-street, CHORLTON-UPON-MEDLOCK (which has been kindly lent for the occasion) on MONDAY EVENING, February 2, at SIX o'clock prompt, and by adjournment to a Morning Sitting, at the FREE-TRADE HALL, MANCHESTER, on TUESDAY, February 3, at TEN o'clock, under the auspices of the Voluntary School Association.

An AGGREGATE PUBLIC MEETING of the above Association, and of the Congregational Board of Education, will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, February 3, in the FREE-TRADE HALL, MANCHESTER, at Half-past SIX o'clock, when a powerful Deputation will attend.

**THE MAYNOOTH GRANT.**

THE Islington and Holloway Committee of the Anti-state-church Association beg to announce, that A PUBLIC MEETING,

to consider the course which should be adopted by the opponents of State-interference with Religion, with reference to the agitation for the disendowment of Maynooth College, will be held at

BAKER'S ROOMS, UPPER-STREET, ISLINGTON, On Friday evening, the 6th of February. The Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock.

JOHN TEMPLETON, } Hon. Secs.  
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THE CHURCH, FRIENDS, and CONGREGATION of the above Chapel are respectfully informed that Mr. JOHN BLOOMFIELD, of Cheltenham, will commence his Ministerial labours, as successor of the late Mr. John Stevens, on LORD'S DAY NEXT, February 1, 1852.

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# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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## ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### THE BED OF PROCRUSTES.

A LITTLE brochure, the title of which we have given in full in a foot-note,\* and to which is appended the *nom de guerre* of "Laicus," has chanced to attract our attention, and has suggested to our minds some views of the depraving influence of Church Establishments upon its own clergy, which we may as well submit to our readers whilst the opportunity is fresh. The pamphlet is written in a courteous spirit, and succeeds, we think, in proving, in opposition to the Rev. J. D. Hastings, and the Bishop of Exeter, and Dr. McNeile, whom that clergyman quotes, that the doctrine of absolution in the Roman and Anglican churches is identical. It is not our purpose to meddle with this controversy. The only feature of it which we intend to notice, is one which is not by any means peculiar to the discussion under review, but which more or less distinguishes the writings of Churchmen of all parties, when the tenets of the Establishment are proved to be unscriptural and irrational—we mean, the practice unscrupulously resorted to of putting a forced meaning upon the plainest language, and of defending the doctrines of the saint by arts which belong, of right, to the Jesuit.

The liturgical compilation of the Church of England is known to have resulted from a compromise of jarring theological and ecclesiastical opinions, and between its Articles of Faith and its offices of devotion, there are discrepancies too palpable for concealment or denial. New wine was put into old bottles—the threadbare garment was patched with new cloth. The relics of Popery were tagged on to Evangelical dogmas, and no sophistry can make them harmonize. To the whole, however, with all its contradictions, every clergyman of the Establishment is bound to declare his assent and consent *ex animo*—solemnly to profess his belief in all and every part, taken in its literal and grammatical sense. By the majority, perhaps, subscription is preceded by little or no inquiry, is accompanied by no concern, is followed by no binding sense of obligation. But surely there must be many who awake in after life to groan in the hard bondage to which they have consigned their consciences—and upon such men the State Church system operates most perniciously, and exacts from them ample retribution for the levity with which they surrendered in their earlier days the independence and truthfulness of their consciences.

To us, it is one of the most mournful results of the State-church system, that it necessarily perverts, to an awful extent, the simplicity of truly Christian minds. Nothing on earth strikes us as more lamentable, as a thing more worthy to be bewailed by the good, or more likely to be chuckled over by the bad, than the writhings of a sensitive

conscience in its attempts to reconcile itself to a position of enthrallment. The evil is incalculable—the suffering immense—the consequences most disastrous. Let us look at it a little more closely, and stimulate ourselves to fresh and more earnest efforts to put an end to a system which produces such results.

If anywhere mind should be free to inquire, to judge, to profess, surely it is in the department of religion—if any men, more than others, should be kept disentangled from foregone conclusions, and should cultivate a disposition to look truth directly, confidently, lovingly, in the face, and accept her for her own sake, surely they should whose sacred office it is to guide the erring, instruct the ignorant, and stimulate the slothful, in matters pertaining especially to the soul and God. To any individual consecrated to this work, and feeling any adequate sense of his responsibility, a position which endangers spiritual simplicity and straightforwardness must bring with it no small amount of shame and suffering. Perhaps, the world will never know the extent to which mental martyrdom has been endured, on the Procrustean bed of our State Church. On the one hand the clergyman sees office, status, subsistence, influence, and what sometimes he values more than all, a sphere and opportunities for spiritual usefulness. On the other he detects in the ritual or doctrines of his Church, things which, taken in their obvious meaning, he cannot reconcile with each other, cannot believe for himself. What is he to do? The alternative is freedom of conscience, or "loss of all things" dear to him. What do most men when thus severely tried? They attempt to escape by practising a delusion on themselves. They begin to cast about them for a non-natural sense of words which they have accepted "literally and grammatically." They take refuge in subterfuges—they familiarize their hearts with equivocations—they palter with their moral sense—they create around them a fictitious and conventional atmosphere of spiritual sentiment—they gradually lose their love for truth and truthfulness, and supply its place with zeal for the Church. And, spite of all effort, they get lower from day to day, in respect for themselves—are humbled—become despondent—satisfy themselves with lower aims—and live, speak, and act, as partizan Churchmen, instead of Christians. Alas! the pity of it! How many honest hearts are thus depraved, how many sincere souls are thus despoiled of their sincerity, how many estimable characters are thus warped and twisted into comparative deformity, it is impossible to estimate—but observation may take in quite enough to prove to us, that in putting an end to this terrible system, we shall liberate from degrading bondage a vast multitude of souls.

This, however, is not all. The evil terminates not with those who in the first instance are the most melancholy victims of it. It operates outwardly. It undermines confidence in the sincerity of religious profession, and it gives a sort of sacred sanction to sophistry, equivocation, and Jesuitism.

The Church, and along with the Church the Christian ministry, is losing its hold upon the conscience, its place in the respect, of the British community. There may be other causes for this besides the one we are now adverting to—but, assuredly, that is not the least potent. A reputation for untruthfulness of spirit—how could it fail to grow out of a manifest, and very common, tampering with the integrity of conscience? The world keenly observes men of high spiritual pretension—and when, as in the case before us, there is a general departure from honest outspokenness, a constant tendency to gloss, to explain, to stray from the highways of truth, and to make circuits by back lanes to untenable positions, what effect ought men of intelligence to anticipate but precisely that which has unhappily been produced?

But whilst society blames, society also imitates. To the sad influence of our State Church in the direction just pointed out, we attribute very much of the accommodating, time-serving, prevaricating, unmanly spirit of the age. It is far from being confined to the clergy. It leavens our statesmen.

It spoils our politicians. It debases our public press. It pervades our literature. All evince, more or less, the signs of acting under the pressure of a superincumbent sham, the power of which, even when most hated, must be humbly acknowledged. Men of all classes think it necessary to pretend to believe what they do not believe, and are hardly conscious—so common is the sin—that they thereby submit to a self-inflicted humiliation. All know that all are walking in a lie—but none dares admit the charge, because it is not the guilt, but the confession of it, that society resents. Hence, the strange difference between the public pretences, and the private and fire-side avowals, of many, if not most, of our prominent men. Hence, the immense extent of concealed infidelity, especially amongst our cultivated classes!

Now, we do not pretend that the separation of the Church from the State would wholly cure the evil. But it would dry up one prolific and continuous source of it. And this, were all other motives wanting, would be sufficient to engage us in the energetic prosecution of so desirable an enterprise. Let those who think with us in this matter, question themselves whether they are in any way responsible for the longer maintenance of this state of things—and let it be borne in mind that the bed of Procrustes will not be got rid of by vain wishes, but by brave self-sacrificing, and heroic deeds!

### THE BIRMINGHAM SCHOLASTIC INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE SONS OF MINISTERS.

Our readers will probably recollect an announcement in our columns, about a year since, of the formation of this institution, for the education of the sons of ministers "of limited incomes, irrespective of sectarian distinction," and commending its claims to the benevolence of the public. We have now before us the report of the first annual meeting of the society, held in the Town Hall, Birmingham, on the 9th of December last. From this report it appears, that the institution commenced operations on the 9th of January, 1851, with ten pupils, who were temporarily placed under the care of the Rev. T. H. Morgan. The numerous applications received for admission to the school, and the amount of pecuniary support given to its object, enabled the committee to extend their plans. During the Midsummer vacation, a very suitable and beautiful residence was obtained, at Shireland Hall, in the neighbourhood of Birmingham; and, since that period, twenty pupils have been receiving instruction under the able and valuable superintendence of Mr. Morgan. Prior to the annual meeting, the pupils were carefully examined by the Rev. Dr. Cox, of Hackney, and the Rev. T. R. Barker, President and Classical Tutor of Spring-hill College—both of whom bear unqualified testimony to their progress in knowledge, and to the efficient services, of Mr. Morgan in the management of the institution. In his report Dr. Cox says:—"Heretofore I recommended the object of such an institution; and now, from personal inquiry and observation, I can honestly give an unqualified testimony in favour of the efficient manner in which it is conducted. The evident happiness of the pupils, whom I have seen repeatedly, indicates alike their conscious progress and their domestic comfort." Mr. Barker bears the same testimony:—"I cannot but feel happy in thinking that so many of our brethren's children were thus having a price put into their hands, which, if they will lay it out well and honestly, must obtain for them elevation, comfort, and happiness." It further appears from the report, that "the friends of the boys now in the school are connected with six different evangelical denominations"—a practical proof of the catholicity of its basis.

The judicious management which has thus far marked the progress of this infant institution, and

\* Absolution and the Lord Bishop of Exeter. The identity of absolution in the Roman and Anglican Churches; its presumption, impiety, and hypocrisy. A letter addressed to the Rev. J. D. Hastings, A.M., Rector of Trowbridge, and occasioned by his correspondence with the Rev. E. J. Phipps, A.M., Rector of Devizes. London: Chapman.



the advantages of an educational and religious character which it holds out to the children of ministers of limited means, deserve increased support, and justify the hope of the committee, "that its object may be extensively appreciated during the present year, so that its large increase and permanent character may be secured."

#### THE "EDINBURGH REVIEW" ON THE BISHOP OF EXETER.

The current number (CXIII.) of this famous "critical journal" heads its second article with an ominous list of pamphlets and law reports bearing the name of Bishop Phillpotts. On such a theme, and from such a quarter, something slaughtering might be expected—and the expectation is not disappointed. The announcement of a reply, by Lord Henry, further stimulates anticipation; and that we may be in readiness, next week, for the reverend pamphleteer, we hasten to copy, in little, the portrait limned by the Edinburgh artist:—

If any one had prophesied (the writer commences) that we should live to see a Bishop of Exeter solemnly and deliberately excommunicate an Archbishop of Canterbury, we should certainly have thought the prophet a candidate for Bedlam; we should have supposed him some student who had pored over monastic chronicles and papal bulls, till his brain had turned; whose diseased imagination had brooded on the past till it confounded the times and characters of Archbishop Howley and Archbishop Becket. Yet this, amongst other restorations of Mediævalism, we have lived to see, in this culminating year of the nineteenth century, not a madman's dream, but a living fact; as real and palpable as the submarine telegraph, the Britannia Bridge, or the Crystal Palace. The same month which beheld the opening of the Great Exhibition, saw, also, the triennial visitation of Bishop Phillpotts, and witnessed the astonishment of his assembled clergy, when he delivered to them, *ex cathedra*, the awful tidings that he had "RENOUNCED COMMUNION" with his metropolitan. Nor did the violence of denunciation and the insolence of vituperation indulged in by the excommunicating prelate fall short of the precedents which he appears to have copied. The printed charge which he delivered to his clergy is one continued anathema, launched not only against the archbishop, but against several other bishops, and sundry obnoxious individuals, from the judges of the Judicial Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council down to the editor of the *Records* news.

The enormity of this offence is magnified by a quotation of the oath of reverence and obedience to his Metropolitan taken by the Bishop at Confirmation; and by comparison with the summary treatment it would incur in the analogous professions of the army and the law. It is questioned "whether forbearance be not carried too far, when it leads the archbishop to take no steps against a rebellious suffragan, whose conduct is doing such infinite mischief to the Church, and whose ecclesiastical offence would (if he were proceeded against) be punished by suspension from all spiritual functions, and perhaps also by deprivation of the temporalities of his see;"—and the Evangelical clergy of the diocese are counselled to avenge the Metropolitan and liberate themselves:—

It does not follow, however, because no formal proceedings have been instituted against Bishop Phillpotts, that he stands in the same legal position which he occupied before the commission of his offence. On the contrary, if a clergyman of the diocese of Exeter were to refuse compliance with any monition from the bishop, and were to plead in his defence (when proceeded against in the Ecclesiastical Courts) that the bishop had excommunicated the archbishop, there is great reason to believe that this would be held a sufficient justification; for as the jurisdiction of the bishop is derived from the archbishop, and conferred only after an oath of obedience to the archbishop, it seems evident that when obedience is renounced the jurisdiction ceases. Any clergyman who would bring this question to issue would be conferring an important service on the Church of England, whatever might be the decision; for, if it were against him, it would show so glaringly the defect of the law (in placing the clergy under the unlimited despotism of a bishop who had renounced his responsibility to his own ecclesiastical superior, and his submission to the ecclesiastical tribunals), that it would force Parliament to pass some remedial enactment; or, if on the other hand he gained his cause, the bishop would be reduced to his proper position of insignificance, and would thenceforward derive no authority to oppress others from the law which he had himself outraged. While giving this advice, however, we do not counsel the Exeter clergy to imitate their bishop in the mode of their resistance even to him;—we do not advise them to call their congregations together, and denounce him from the pulpit as a rebel or an impostor; we do not recommend them, if the Court of Arches decides against them, to excommunicate Sir Herbert Jenner Fust;—but we advise that they should obtain the calm and impartial decision of a court of law upon the question whether their allegiance to the Bishop of Exeter is any longer compatible with their allegiance to their metropolitan and to the Church of England. For, at any rate, there can be no doubt that all moral obligation upon the clergy to obey the bishop has been annulled by his conduct; since the laws under which alone he can claim such obedience, the ecclesiastical constitution and authorities under which it can alone be exacted, are the very laws, constitution, and authorities, which he has openly disobeyed, renounced, and defied.

Signs of consciousness of exposure to this line of attack are pointed out. Even to the packed synod—it is remarked—the wary bishop dared not propose the declaration he had promised—viz., that an article of the Creed had been virtually denied by her Majesty—but substituted for it a very moderate enunciation of the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration. The mischievous results of his recent policy are thus summarized:—

A greater intensity has been given to the morbid

symptoms which before threatened destruction to the ecclesiastical body politic. For in the symptoms themselves there is nothing new except their greater virulence. The same causes have produced the same effects, throughout the whole of the bishop's long career of mischief. The clergy have been turned from the quiet pursuit of practical usefulness, to the more exciting labours of controversy, and party strife. One section of the Church has been hounded on against the other; a bitterness of hostility has been encouraged between those who should be labourers in the same vineyard, and brethren in the same household. Those of the clergy who have felt it their duty publicly to protest against their bishop's outrageous proceedings, are placed in a most painful position. They are subjected to every kind of petty annoyance, and vexatious interference. The curates whom they nominate are rejected, and they may think themselves fortunate if they are not saddled with a nominee of the bishop's, to act as a member of the Episcopal secret service in their parish. Everything is done to show that they are marked out for vengeance, and thus to deter others from following so dangerous an example. On the other hand, the remainder of the clergy suffer in a different way. Having taken no active part against the bishop, they are supposed to sympathize with and support him. Thus the odium which he has excited against himself is transferred to them; and year by year, the laity become more estranged from the clergy, the people more alienated from the Church.

Nor is the mischief wrought by this turbulent prelate confined to his own diocese; it extends, though in a less degree, through the whole of England. If we investigate the origin of any unusual display of sectarian rancour, we are sure to find some pamphlet of Bishop Phillpotts at the bottom of it. If there be any topic which has excited peculiar bigotry and intolerance in the lowest order of clerical minds, that topic has been started by Bishop Phillpotts. . . . On the other hand, whatever improvement has been wrought in the machinery and practical working of the Church during the last twenty years, has been effected in spite of the active opposition, and violent reclamations of the Bishop of Exeter. [The commutation of tithes, the appointment of a bishop at Jerusalem, and the employment of Scripture readers, are specified.] It has been said that one might form a good library by merely procuring the books prohibited by the Index Expurgatorius of the Inquisition; and in like manner we may assert, that if a man were seeking for good objects whereon to bestow his charitable contributions, or useful designs wherein to co-operate, he could scarcely form a better selection than by choosing those objects and designs which the Bishop of Exeter has most bitterly denounced.

Of "intemperate zeal or unreasoning bigotry" he is not accused. He is carefully and widely distinguished from the pious Anglo-Catholics. No quarrel is held with his theological opinions:—

Those opinions are not our own; but they are the opinions of many whom we regard with veneration and affection, of many whose piety and sincerity it would be blasphemous to doubt. The Anglo-Catholic doctrine was the creed of Bishop Andrews and Bishop Ken; of George Herbert, of Mrs. Godolphin, of the mother of the Wesleys; it is now the creed of Gladstone and Sidney Herbert, among our laity; of Pusey and of Keble, among our clergy; it was, till lately, the creed of that lamented band of Roman converts, whose devotedness we honour while we deplore their errors; many of whom have renounced friends and prospects at the call of duty; some of whom, if any ever did, have suffered the loss of all things that they might win Christ. In such men we see "the fruits of the Spirit, love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance;" and God forbid that we should question the reality of a piety which is thus witnessed. No *odium theologicum* divides us from men like these; we trust that the bond which joins us to them is greater than the gulf which separates us; though they may isolate themselves from us, we will not be isolated from them; they cannot forbid our reverence; they shall not repel our love.

The intolerance of Pusey and Keble is characterised as "genuine," that of Phillpotts as "assumed." As bishops, those men might do harm, but comparatively little:—

Their creed might teach bitterness, but their life would preach charity; their tongues might utter anathemas, but their hearts would be filled with blessings; their very opponents would be won to love them by the heavenly nature of their aims, and the manifest simplicity of their purpose. But the result is very different, if men see their bishop adopting intolerance as a cloak for self-interest, and mixing the most exalted spiritual pretensions with the most tortuous secular intrigues; if they see him exaggerating the sanctity of the clerical office, yet violating it by the most scandalous acts of nepotism; assuming the loftiest tone of an apostle, to mask the sharpest practice of an attorney; stirring up a tempest of agitation, only that the turbid atmosphere may veil his transgressions from the public eye. In such a case they will most surely measure his words by his deeds, his professions by his practice. And too often their estimate of religion itself will be lowered by their knowledge of him as its representative. Thus he will do all the mischief of the genuine fanatic, and far more besides. He will lead men to distrust the appearance of sanctity, to suspect the very semblance of virtue.

It is because he is the leader of a religious party—and because an artificial light throws into shade his true character and the facts of his history—that the writer is led to attempt the

#### HISTORICAL PORTRAIT OF BISHOP PHILLPOTTS.

We shall endeavour to paint him, not as he is pictured by the enthusiastic dreams of the Anglo-Catholic young ladies, who oscillate between the ballet at the Opera House, and the morning service at St. Barnabas; nor yet as he is represented in the darker visions of their aunts or grandmothers, who derive their theology from the columns of the *Records*. Our picture will be a simple and prosaic likeness, in which soberness of colouring must be excused in consideration of the photographic process by which it is taken. In short, our delineation of the bishop will consist of a mere collection of facts, combined together in one general view; the materials being richly supplied by his published writings, his official acts, the reported debates of Parliament, and the authentic records of courts of law. The representa-

tion thus produced will, we fear, disappoint the warmest both of his worshippers and of his denouncers. The former will look in vain for the Athanasius of the West, on whom their fancy has so fondly dwelt—the Champion of the Faith—the Pillar of the tottering Church—"alone among the faithless, faithful found." The latter will not see the blinded bigot, raging with misguided zeal against gospel truth. Neither will easily bring down their high raised imaginations to the sober reality; neither will recognise their hero in the shrewd and worldly churchman, violent by calculation, intemperate by policy, selfish in his ends, and unscrupulous in his means, whose acquaintance they will form in the following pages.

#### HIS PEDIGREE, EDUCATION, AND ANTE-EPISCOPAL LABOURS.

Henry Phillpotts is perhaps descended from that celebrated Archdeacon Phillpott, who published in the reign of Edward VI., his "Reasons for Spitting upon an Arian;" a work, the spirit of which bears some analogy to the "Pastorals" of the Bishop of Exeter. We offer this, however, only as a conjectural pedigree, for we have not been able to trace his descent beyond his father, John Phillpotts, who was landlord of a respectable tavern, in the city of Gloucester. Some of the most coarse and vulgar of the bishop's assailants have been in the habit of alluding to this circumstance as though it were a matter of reproach. Our readers will not suspect us of imitating their example. Yet we cannot but regret that the conduct and language of Bishop Phillpotts too often remind us painfully of the least pleasing associations connected with the traffic of the vintner, and the rhetoric of the stable-yard. Even his partisans are obliged to excuse him by recalling to our remembrance the circumstances of his early life; and to exclaim with vexation—

Quin omnia malit  
Quæcumque immunda fervent allata popind.

Nevertheless, the earliest portion of Henry Phillpotts' life is not the least creditable. His industry and ability, aided by a good grammar-school education, enabled him to obtain, while yet a lad, one of those open scholarships of Corpus Christi College at Oxford, which have so often proved the door of entrance to eminent talents in their career of distinction. He thus became a member of the same society which was adorned, at a later period, by the simultaneous presence of Arnold, Coleridge, and Keble: we cannot but rejoice that those noble-hearted men were saved, by difference of age, from contact with a nature so uncongenial to their own. From Corpus Mr. Phillpotts passed to Magdalene, where he afterwards obtained a fellowship; but he did not remain many years a resident at Oxford. He was first withdrawn from thence to the situation of private tutor in a nobleman's family; but we need not dwell upon the subsequent steps of his advance, till he made himself a public character by the notoriety of his pamphlets against Catholic Emancipation, and his controversial invectives against the Church of Rome. These writings, which were distinguished alike for violence and by ability, were highly acceptable to "the powers that were" in those days; and they secured for their author a rapid promotion, first to the golden rectory of Stanhope, and then to the deanery of Chester. But his bishopric was not obtained without a more arduous service. The Government which carried Catholic Emancipation was a Tory Government; and Tory statesmen naturally desired to avert the loss of that clerical support on which their power had so mainly depended: they knew the prejudices of the clergy, and felt how much they would be shocked by the passing of the measure; and they reasonably wished to secure the support of that one of its most prominent ecclesiastical opponents who had opposed it especially on religious grounds, and had most successfully enlisted clerical passions against it. His conversion and his arguments, it was hoped, might convince, or at least silence, many who hitherto had hung so fondly on his words. Accordingly the conversion of Dr. Phillpotts was effected at this critical juncture. He wrote in favour of the Bill, and he voted for the author of the bill, at the memorable Oxford election of 1829. Those who are old enough to remember that exciting contest, will not have forgotten that some of its most amusing incidents were connected with the name of Phillpotts; they will remember how the print-shops were crowded with the caricatures of the future prelate; they will remember the indignant aspect of the rustic pastors who crowded fast and furious to the poll; and how, one after another, when he had registered his vote against "the traitor Peel," rushed off to the engraver's for a picture of "the great rat," to carry home to his parish. Nor can they have forgotten that impudent undergraduate, who deliberately stopped the Dean of Chester as he was walking down the High-street, accosting him with extended right hand, and the exclamation, "Rat it, Phillpotts, how are you?"

It was in the following year that his service were rewarded by the see of Exeter. His consistent administration of that episcopate is acknowledged, but it is alleged "that every act of his administration may be referred to one of these three motives—to love of power, love of family, or love of notoriety." The first is illustrated by

#### HIS RUBRICAL MARTINETISM.

Bishop Phillpotts distinguished himself from the first as a Rubricist martinet. The great violations of the Rubric, which are daily committed by every clergyman in his diocese, he not only connives at, but sanctions by his own example. The positive law which commands the daily celebration of morning and evening service he has never attempted to enforce or to obey. He himself violates the Rubric every time he confirms, and disobeys the canons of the Universal Church by deserting his episcopal residence in the cathedral city. But the transposition of a lesson, the alteration of a syllable, the omission of a paternoster, the misplacing of a collect, he visits with instant punishment. Thus he proceeded against Mr. Gorham, under the "Clergy Discipline Act," upon a charge of having once omitted the Lord's Prayer in the Service for the Churehing of Women. Thus he prosecuted Mr. Smith for placing a few flowers upon his communion table. And so he lately hunted a laborious curate out of his diocese for the offence of allowing a parent to stand sponsor to his child, contrary to a semi-obsolete canon: and this offence was called by the bishop (who, as we have seen, habitually violates the Rubric himself, and had just excommunicated the Primate) "the most discreditable instance of irregularity."



city which had ever come under his notice." But the most curious and characteristic example of his rubrical martinism occurred at the church where he was in the habit of attending service at Torquay, while Mr. Edward Elliot (the well-known author) was officiating. It was one of those Sundays on which the Athanasian Creed is appointed to be read; but the clergyman, forgetting this circumstance, was proceeding as usual with the Apostles' Creed, when suddenly he was stopped, and his words overpowered by a voice of thunder, which shouted forth, "Whosoever will be saved, before all things it is necessary that he hold the Catholic faith." It was the voice of the bishop, who would not be defrauded of his favourite damnable clauses. It might have been supposed that this striking exhibition of authority would have sufficed for a single morning; but more was yet to come. It was a Sacramental Sunday, and the mass of the congregation had quitted the building, leaving the communicants alone. The communion service was proceeding, in the midst of the holy calm so peculiar to that hour, and so soothing to every Christian heart. But the stillness was rudely broken by the bishop's voice, vociferating once more in tone of startling energy, "DAMNATION!" The interruption had been caused by Mr. Elliot's altering this word, to which the bishop is so partial, into *condemnation*, in a passage of the "Exhortation," where it is manifestly equivalent to the term substituted by Mr. Elliot. We were much amused by the remark of a county magistrate, who, on hearing this anecdote, said "Had I been present, I should have fined the bishop five shillings for 'profane swearing'; and should have desired the churchwardens to prosecute him in his own Consistory Court for 'brawling in church.'"

To the same motive, and in part to the second, is attributed

#### HIS LOVE OF LAPSES.

Upon the vacancy of a living, it is his practice (wherever he thinks there is a chance of its succeeding) to demand the inspection of the patron's title deeds. If these are surrendered, and if any flaw therein can be detected by the legal acuteness for which he is distinguished, he refuses to institute the patron's presentee. But this refusal is not made harshly or abruptly. At first the bishop merely hints his doubts with a bland politeness, professing the greatest willingness, and even anxiety, to be convinced of the patron's rights. At this stage, a subtle courtesy is an essential part of his policy; for, were he at once to refuse to institute, the patron would bring a writ of *Quare impedit* against him immediately, which would anticipate the lapse, and render it impossible to usurp the benefice. And now, indeed (since his tactics have become generally understood), this would be the course of every patron not extremely ill-advised, upon the bishop's evincing the slightest hesitation. But in the earlier years of his episcopate, even lawyers fell into the pit; they were in the habit of trusting implicitly to other bishops in cases of this description; and they did not demur even to betray their client's title, at the request of the Bishop of Exeter for further information. They even refrained from recommending legal proceedings in a case where they suspected no ultimate difficulty, but only imagined a little scrupulosity on the part of a prelate punctiliously anxious in the forms of his office. Thus they have suffered the legal term of six months to elapse without bringing a writ. But no sooner is this probationary period at an end than their eyes are opened. A startling change takes place in the tone of the bishop's correspondence: he has found the difficulty in their title insuperable; and his attorney drops the mask, and recommends them, if they think fit, to resort to their legal remedy. The luckless patron vainly remonstrates; his lawyer reminds the bishop that he had only disclosed the title out of courtesy, and "under the idea of being in the most honourable hands." But all is to no purpose. The lapse has occurred. It is true that some great writers on law have held a lapse to be "a mere trust in law," to be exercised by the bishop "as for the patron and to his behoof;" an idea of this kind is a gross unknown to Bishop Philpotts. Having managed to effect a lapse, he proceeds to treat the living as his private property, and immediately institutes some relative or friend. Of course we need not say that in such cases he is only "performing a painful duty which he owes to the Church," and that the flaws in the patron's title "are forced upon his notice by his legal advisers."

Several cases of this kind are related, one of them issuing in the ruin of an unfortunate clergyman, at once proprietor and incumbent. Next we are informed of

#### HIS NEPOTISM.

In this respect, it must be confessed, his conduct has not been without precedents in his own order. He may plead the example of too many ecclesiastics, English and foreign, in defence of nepotism. As there are some men *unius libri*, men of a single book, who know that cherished volume so well that they seem to know no other; so there are some bishops *unius versus*, men of a single text, whose scriptural knowledge seems limited to that favourite passage, "he that provideth not for his own house is worse than an infidel." We fear St. Paul would have been astonished, had he been told that his words were construed into a direction to the successors of Timothy to give all the best preferment of their dioceses to their sons and nephews. We cannot but think it possible that he might have rebuked such an interpretation by an appeal to those startling words of the ancient Scriptures, "Wherefore honourest thou thy sons above me, to make yourselves fat with the chiefest of all the offerings of Israel my people?" Such, however, being the orthodox Episcopal interpretation of St. Paul's words, we cannot wonder that so many of our bishops should act upon the supposed precept. Yet we must do them the justice to say, that in thus providing for their families they very seldom overstep the bounds of decency. The relatives whom they select for preferment are respectable, if not distinguished; marked by clerical decorum, if not by apostolic zeal. Here again there is one exception, and that exception is Bishop Philpotts. He alone has so far prostituted the most sacred function of his office, as to confer ordination upon one whose offences had (by the bishop's own regulations) excluded him from holy orders altogether; and the offender so ordained was his own son. . . . . Flagrant, indeed, must be the misconduct, and repeated the offences of a student, before the authorities of his college can be brought to refuse him his testimonials; for, in so doing, they deliberately bar him out for ever from the clerical profession, and thus ruin, in many cases, his prospects

for life. So severe a punishment is not inflicted but under the compulsion of an irresistible conviction of its necessity. Yet this sentence was passed by the authorities of Oriel College, Oxford, upon a son of Bishop Philpotts; and notwithstanding this sentence, and in violation of his own regulations, making college testimonials indispensable for ordination, the bishop proceeded at once to ordain this disqualified candidate, and to promote him to ecclesiastical preferment. He afterwards justified his conduct by the startling axiom, that "a father is the best judge of his son's repentance;" a proposition to which we might demur, by pleading a maxim of more general acceptance, which affirms that "parents are apt to be partial."

Lastly, we have illustrated

#### HIS LOVE OF NOTORIETY.

So characteristic of him is this passion, that many might hold notoriety to be the chief end contemplated by him throughout, and conceive the other objects to be only secondary. But a careful examination of his history inclines us to retain our divisions. We believe, that even his appetite for prominence has never caused him to lose sight of his more private and personal designs. This is compatible with the conviction, that a passion for notoriety enters most mischievously into his character. A restless excitement seems to be the necessary atmosphere in which he breathes. Party conflict, forensic struggles, controversial pamphleteering, are to him what daily exercise is to others. An Irishman would say, that he was never at peace unless engaged in battle. He is the very Salamander of hot water. As old Æson was made young again by immersion in Medea's cauldron, so this turbulent prelate, after every fresh plunge into the boiling element, emerges in all the vigour of renovated youth. None were more amused than his own adherents at that pathetic passage in his "Pastoral," where he declares that he had excommunicated the Archbishop, "at whatever, not hazard, but certainty of the destruction of my own peace during the few years or months which may yet remain to me,—fewer, it is likely, by reason of the struggle." "Why," exclaimed one of his partisans, "the struggle will add ten years to his life!"

The memory of every reader will recall more illustrations than our space permits us even to allude to. The marvellous feats of Bishop Philpotts have been so long a part of the polemical varieties of our newspaper, that we look for them as regularly as for the Irish horror, or the railway accident. One week he is fulminating his denunciation against the Heads of the Church for founding a bishopric at Jerusalem; the next, he is inveighing against Scripture readers, after all the rest of the bench have sanctioned their employment. Now he is inditing a philippic against Lord John Russell; now imprisoning Shore; now convulsing his diocese by the command to preach in surplices; now pursuing Gorham through all the courts of law; now astounding the churchwardens of Bramford Speke; now exterminating Bishop Hampden; now reviling Archdeacon Sinclair; now convoking a synod; now excommunicating an archbishop. And, if we turn from the public intelligence of our newspaper to its legal columns, there also we find this indefatigable bishop, with the never-failing adjunct "*versus*" either before or after his name. "The Bishop of Exeter *versus* Smith," "Edwards *versus* the Bishop of Exeter," "The Bishop of Exeter *versus* Gorham," "Gorham *versus* the Bishop of Exeter," "The Queen on the Prosecution of the Bishop of Exeter *versus* Latimer,"—such are the notices continually meeting our eyes, which are said to have made an eminent foreigner innocently inquire whether "*versus*" were a part of the Episcopal title in England generally, or attached to the see of Exeter in particular.

These innumerable lawsuits originate (it may be said) in the love of power or pelf; yet, surely, disinterested love of notoriety must also have a large share in their production, considering how often they terminate in failure and disgrace. The bishop rises like Antæus after every fall, invigorated by his defeat, courting another adverse judgment, a heavier bill of costs, or a more damaging verdict. He belongs to the class of sportsmen with whom the excitement of the chase amply repays its perils. A public reputation, of whatever kind, seems the object sought, as it undoubtedly is the end attained.

From considering the *ends* of Bishop Philpotts, the reviewer passes to the consideration of the *means* by which he has effected them. Under this head we are treated to a *rechausée* of the bishop's vituperative phrases and epithets, specimens of his ironical reverence and anathematizing prayers. For these our readers will not much care. They may take, however, the rule discerned by the critical eye of the reviewer—"that the style of Bishop Philpotts rises with the dignity of his opponent. Thus he is contemptuous to an archdeacon, insolent to a prelate, scurrilous to an archbishop." As his intolerance is deemed to be assumed, so his passion is designated acting:—

We do not accuse the bishop, as many do, of being carried away into these extravagances by uncontrollable violence of temper. On the contrary, we believe all this vituperation to be prepared and uttered deliberately, on system, in conformity with the sense of expediency and of the fitness of things. It is the fashion to call him an incendiary, but if he is an incendiary, it is not purely out of a love of mischief; he is one of those who burn down a house on calculation, for the sake of pocketing the insurance. To judge him fairly, we must always keep in mind that words are his instruments and weapons, the arms with which he fights, and the tools with which he works. And this consideration will lead us to estimate more charitably the second great means by which he has gained his ends, namely, the *non-natural use of words*. . . . . Whatever excuse may belong to a histrionic nature, it must be allowed the bishop is eminently entitled to it. In the silver tones and fulsome adulation which he occasionally adopts to suit his purpose, or in the outbursts and theatrical performances with which all persons acquainted with the diocese of Exeter are familiar, he is equally an accomplished actor, only that in both instances he overdoes his part.

The article concludes with a passage the reader will enjoy, and a profession he may perhaps doubt:—

Under these circumstances, they must be potent causes in the frame of English society which hitherto

have maintained the bishop in undisturbed prosperity, and enabled him still to enjoy the dignity of his cathedral throne, the wealth of his golden stall, and the luxury of his Italian villa, while he huris defiance against the laws and constitution which have bestowed these benefits upon him. Yet in the midst of the splendour which surrounds him, he must sometimes feel with poignant regret how completely he mistook his profession when he became a clergyman. His great abilities would have won equal wealth and influence, had they been exerted in a more congenial sphere, with less destruction to his peace of mind, and less damage to his reputation. Had he failed to obtain that Oxonian Scholarship, which decided the destiny of his youth, he might now have been the richest attorney in England. Or again, had he been born on the other side of the Channel, he might have rivalled O'Connell as a successful agitator, levied an ample repeal-rent from the gratitude of his countrymen, and led the band of Cullens and M'Hales, who shake the Rotunda, and fulmin over Erin. But fate doomed him to a career less fitted for his character; circumstances made him a clergyman; and the regal supremacy (which he now repudiates) made him a bishop. And certainly, if this were a specimen of its usual operation, we should own that the supremacy of the Crown was the subversion of the Church. We will not say that no man so unfit to wield the crosier ever won the mitre. But yet we have searched history in vain to find a complete parallel to Bishop Philpotts. Cyril, Bishop of Alexandria, the excommunicator of Nestorius, Bishop of Constantinople, appears to have been as intolerable a firebrand among the Churches of the East. Hildebrand was as great a master of vituperation; Becket was no less addicted to excommunication: Borgia may vie with him in nepotism, and practised it on a grander scale; among ourselves, Warburton was almost his equal in intemperate language; Atterbury in political intrigue; Kitchen in sincerity. But to make up the character of Bishop Philpotts, we must combine the special qualities of all these different prelates, and we shall still find several ingredients wanting to the compound.

The office which we have undertaken to discharge upon this occasion has been far from an agreeable one. We have undertaken it solely in the interest of religion and of the Church; and in the hope that the more devout and single-minded churchmen who have permitted Dr. Philpotts to appear as their foremost champion, should be at last ashamed of acknowledging his leadership and serving under his banner.

#### ANTI-MAYNOOTH AGITATION.

A meeting of the clergy of the Archdeaconry of London was held on Friday afternoon at Sion College, London-wall, to consider the expediency of petitioning Parliament on the subject of the endowment of Maynooth. The meeting was well attended. The Archdeacon of London—the Ven. W. H. Hale—having taken the chair and read prayers, opened the proceedings by observing that he had called the meeting in pursuance of a requisition so signed that it would really have left him no choice even if he had been of a different opinion from the requisitionists. The declaration was then read; one or two alterations were made in its phraseology, at the suggestion of the Rev. J. E. Cox. As it may become the text of a general clerical movement, we subjoin it in the form which it ultimately took:—

1. That the rapid increase of the Papal power throughout the whole extent of the Queen's dominions, and the facilities now possessed by the Church of Rome for the dissemination of her doctrines among all orders of the community, is a well-grounded cause of alarm to all who duly appreciate the value of that deliverance from Romish error which was wrought for our Church by the good Providence of God at the period of the Reformation.
2. That although it may now be, in a political point of view, a matter of difficulty, that the Government of this country should at once depart from that line of policy under the shelter of which Romanism has made such rapid advances, it is nevertheless incumbent upon us firmly, but humbly, to express our opinion of the erroneous character of that policy, and our conviction that the full exercise of the supreme authority of the Pope over the clergy and laity of the Romish communion in England and Ireland is incompatible with the supremacy of the Crown, and has endangered not only the Established Church, but also the stability of the throne.
3. That whilst we deeply lament the circumstances in which Roman Catholic Ireland is placed, and are justified in avowing that the granting political privileges to Roman Catholics has conferred no benefit upon that country, either in social improvement or the increase of its wealth, we are also of opinion that the attempt to improve the character of the native Roman Catholic priesthood, and to attach them to the English nation and Government by affording them the means of education at the College of Maynooth in the place of education in foreign seminaries, has not less signally failed.
4. That when we call to mind the condition of England and Ireland at the time when the first proposition was made to establish a Roman Catholic seminary at Maynooth, and are, therefore, bound to give credit to the statements of those times for believing themselves justified by the peculiar circumstances of the case in advising a Protestant nation to take under its protection, and to contribute to the support of such an institution, we still hold the opinion that the measure was wrong as respects not only political expediency, but also religious principle, and that it is the duty of Parliament no longer to support that institution by endowment or by grant, being firmly convinced in our own minds that the conduct of the Legislature in respect of religion is a part of our moral duty as a nation, and that neglect of duty and disregard of the pure faith of the gospel causes nations, not less than individuals, to incur the displeasure of Him "by whom kings reign and princes decree justice."

Drs. Croly and Worthington spoke in support of the declaration. The former gentleman, in the course of a characteristic speech, threw down the "New Ecclesiastical Map of England," dividing it into Roman Catholic dioceses, and asked, Were we prepared to lay the throne at the foot of an impostor and usurper, and let a beggar in Rome have the power of dispensing of this great country? The President of Sion College and Dr. Croly were authorized to draw up petitions to Parliament on the base of the declaration.

On the same evening, the Protestant Alliance held a great meeting in the Free-trade Hall, Manchester. Mr. Heald, M.P., presided. The Rev. Canon Stowell and the Rev. Richard Fletcher (Independent) were the principal speakers. A petition was adopted praying for the repeal "of the act of A. D. 1845," and the discontinuance of "all support to the College of Maynooth."

A mere Protestant Alliance meeting at Derby, on



Thursday last, was converted into an Anti-state-church demonstration. The meeting was convened by the Mayor, in pursuance of a requisition got up by the clergy, for twelve o'clock. When that hour arrived there were but very few working men present. Mr. H. F. Gisborne was voted to the chair. He explained the object of the meeting, and was proceeding to business, when the Rev. W. Griffiths (the Wesleyan reformer) rose and said, that such was the small attendance at that hour of the day, that it could not be considered a town meeting. The originators of the meeting persisting in going on, it was moved by Mr. Griffiths, and seconded by a working man, that the meeting stand adjourned until half-past seven o'clock that evening, and carried with immense cheering. During the interval, bills were printed and circulated through the town to invite the friends of religious liberty to attend, to which they most heartily replied to by coming. At the time fixed the hall was densely crowded, the clergy, Dissenting ministers, and other gentlemen filling the platform. Mr. H. F. Gisborne again took the chair, and called upon the Rev. Mr. Scott to move, and the Rev. Mr. Merwood to second, the resolution, which denounced the grant to Maynooth. Mr. Griffiths next rose to move an amendment, which was—"That, since all connexion between Church and State is wrong in principle, to object to an endowment to any one religious body without at the same time objecting to every instance of State interference with religion, is as unjust as it is impolitic." This was moved in a speech of some length and power, seconded by Mr. Croskey, and supported by Mr. B. W. Spencer. Mr. Corbin, and Mr. Gawthorne (Independent ministers), rose to explain the positions which they had taken. They were heard with unusual expressions of disapprobation, and the amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority.

On Wednesday evening last, the first general meeting of the local Alliance was held in the Public Rooms at Hull. The admission was by tickets at a small charge. The speaking was maintained with unabated energy until close upon 11 o'clock; nearly the whole of the persons present remained to the close of the proceedings. Repeated bursts of enthusiastic applause marked the spirit of the auditory. The proceedings were of a perfectly unanimous character. Dr. Sandwith was voted to the chair, and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. W. Chalmers, of London, Presbyterian; the Rev. J. Stratten, of London, Independent; the Rev. John Scott; the Rev. M. H. Beecher, vicar of Barnoldby-le-Beck, and other gentlemen.

#### THE DIOCESAN SYNOD MOVEMENT.

In one of a course of lectures delivered on Wednesday evenings, at St. Paul's Church, Bunhill-row, Finsbury, the Rev. Canon Trevor described the supporters of the demand for convocation and diocesan synods as the advocates, "not of an absolute, but of a constitutional monarchy in the Church of England."

It was from that sort of government that all the formularies of the Church derived their force. By such a tribunal questions of faith and morals, and all ecclesiastical matters, ought to be decided. Every question of difficulty should be referred to synods, composed of clergy and laity—although it was a question discussed at a council to what extent the votes of the laity should be received. The local spiritual executive should have the sole power of convening such an assembly. Upon these principles the Catholic Church was planted and propagated throughout the world. These assemblies were never inhibited by law—they certainly had been suspended—but that suspension was never intended to be permanent. Convocation was suspended, and, through the apathy of the eighteenth century, it was continued to the present day. The effect of the apathy which prevailed during the last century was, that the episcopal character deteriorated, and every act partook of nepotism and jobbery, and the conduct of the rulers became assimilated with the low and debauched morals of the time, while the forms of the Church became vapid, formal, and unedifying. Sacraments and spiritual exercises decayed, piety languished, Dissent spread throughout the land, and struck its root deep into the wounded feelings of an outraged laity.

The next day (Thursday last), an adjourned consultative meeting—resolved on at Derby, in October last—was held at the Hanover-square Rooms. The Rev. Thomas Collins, B.D., rural dean of the diocese of Ripon, took the chair. He congratulated the advocates of diocesan synods on the steady progress which the cause was making. He was happy to state that since their last meeting the Bishop of Ripon had said that he was ready to hold synods for all practical purposes; and had expressed his opinion that such synods would be for the good of the Church. There was good reason to hope that a similar opinion was entertained by many more of the bishops. The Hon. J. Talbot moved the first resolution, declaring that the meeting desired to repeat its serious and deliberate conviction that diocesan synods are necessary for the well-being of the Church and of the spiritual interests with which it is connected, and to express its earnest and respectful hope that the spiritual overseers of the flock of Christ may call together such assemblies of the faithful for the edification of their respective dioceses. It was but necessary to look around and see if what was asked was not just and reasonable. The kirk of Scotland and the Free Kirk each had synods, and they had also heard of a synod of Thuries [hear]. Why should then the Church of England be called upon to stand by with her hands tied behind her? [hear.] If they looked to the Church across the Atlantic, they found that she had entire freedom of action. Many, if not all, of the late differences in the Church of England might have been cleared up and explained, had there been

facility for the clergy to assemble. Carried *nem. con.* Lord Lyttelton moved the next resolution, recording the humble judgment of the meeting that the spiritual rights of both clergy and laity demand that diocesan synods should be collected together from time to time, to consult with their bishop, in solemn assembly, as to what is needed for the benefit of their respective dioceses, and the present mode of diocesan government, by the sole and unlimited mind of the diocesan, is inconvenient and injurious to the Church itself, inconsistent with the true principle of episcopal authority, and opposed alike to scripture precedents and the practice of the primitive church in the best and earliest ages. A speech from Canon Trevor then followed. Sir Walter James, Bart., moved the next resolution. The Rev. W. Scott moved a resolution inviting all Churchmen to unite with them in promoting the revival of diocesan synods. A resolution was also passed adjourning the meeting to Thursday, April 29, to be held at Gloucester, with the power of adjournment if the committee see cause.

In the diocese of Exeter there is great activity. Petitions are in course of signature to be presented to both Houses of Convocation next session, praying them to take the necessary steps to procure leave from the Crown for the performance of their constitutional functions. The Exeter Church Union have passed a series of resolutions, condemning Lord Shaftesbury's proposed alterations in the National Society; thanking Lord Redesdale for his conduct last July; "hailing with hope" Mr. Gladstone's promised bill on the subject of colonial dioceses; and viewing "with feelings of devout thankfulness the truly catholic suggestion made by the Bishop of Vermont to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, for the assembly of a council of the bishops of all the churches in communion with the Church of England," to settle existing divisions, and maintain the primitive faith and constitution of the Church against the pretensions of Rome.

#### SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE VOLUNTARY QUESTION.

(From the *Scottish Press*)

We, whose names are appended to this paper, had occasion to meet together to deliberate on a subject remitted to us by the United Presbyterian Synod. After the business which had brought us together was finished, the conversation happened to turn on the present state of the Voluntary question, and on the duty of Dissenters with regard to it. All were persuaded that the time had now arrived, when this question should be taken up with renewed earnestness, and that the public mind was prepared for an onward movement towards the liberation of the churches in these lands from their State-thralldom. Nothing more, we believe, was necessary to awaken the activity of Dissenters than to set before them practical objects on which their energies might be concentrated, and with this view we venture to make the following suggestions:—

1. That an effort should be made to prevail upon some person, who is at present in Parliament, or who may be brought into it at next election, to devote himself to the liberation of the Church from its State bondage, and, with this view, to introduce, year by year continually, into the House of Commons, such measures as will enable him to bring fully before Parliament and the country the whole of those questions connected with ecclesiastical endowments and State Churches. Resting his opposition on the same great principles, he might, at one time, call for the removal of all endowments from the Church of Ireland; at another, from the Church of England; and at another, from the Roman Catholics; and then have an opportunity of exhibiting the impiety and injustice inherent in all of them, and the enormous abuses to which they have given origin. Were such a course adopted, information would be extensively and rapidly diffused, and the public mind prepared for dealing finally and decisively with these institutions. There is no reform of greater or more pressing importance, or which, to a person capable of doing the subject justice in all its bearings, religious and political, presents so inviting a field of honourable and patriotic labour.

2. That Dissenters should resolve that at least one meeting every year shall be held in each of the cities and towns and rural districts of the country, to discuss the subject of ecclesiastical endowments, and to petition Parliament for their removal. No person can be expected to take up the subject in Parliament, or to do so with effect, unless he be supported by a large and powerful party out of doors. That there is a large, powerful, and constantly increasing party opposed to all ecclesiastical endowments, no one can doubt, and what is required is such an arrangement as shall disclose and concentrate its strength. These objects would be gained were such a resolution as is here recommended universally adopted and acted upon. Annual meetings would bring the friends of the cause together—discussion would elicit truth, and remove prejudice, and spread abroad their principles; and petitions to Parliament would make known their numerical strength, and impart courage and influence to their Parliamentary leaders. Meetings held only occasionally, or when events take place which excite the public mind, exert no permanent influence; longer intervals occur, during which the cause is forgotten, and when attempts are made to remedy this evil by spasmodic and violent agitation they are very apt to fail. The course here recommended is easy—it requires little or no organization—it may be identified with existing movements, or followed independently—and it involves no expense beyond what could readily be defrayed by the friends of the cause in each locality. It is simple, yet so efficient, that if generally adopted and prosecuted for a series of years, this great and good cause, would, we are persuaded, advance safely and rapidly to a successful consummation.

A. O. BEATTIE. D. KING.  
D. YOUNG. A. THOMSON.  
W. JOHNSTON.

THE CLERGY AND THE BENEFICES.—"The system of buying and selling livings," says the *High Church Morning Post*, "is as completely organized as the transfer of stock." The last number of the *Ecclesiastical Gazette* forms a good comment upon our contemporary's remark. This number contains no less than twenty-two advertisements, announcing benefices for sale, and one advertisement from a clergyman desirous of purchasing a benefice. Mark the clerical idea of a "good living!"

"TO PATRONS.—Any person wishing to sell the next presentation to a benefice of small value, in a rural district, may meet with a purchaser by applying (pre-paid) to Rev. E. C. Tyson, Wakefield, Yorkshire. The duty single, house comfortable, or easily made so, and possession early. A trout stream will be a great attraction."

A DISGRACEFUL CIRCUMSTANCE.—A short time ago, we (*Stamford Mercury*) are informed, a poor woman named Jackson, was delivered of a still-born child at Whaplode Drove. The clergyman demanded 9s. 2d. fees, and the sexton 1s. 6d. for the interment of the same. The poor man was not able to raise this amount; so at midnight he interred his child in a recently-made grave. The circumstance being made known, the sexton, with his iron "grave taster," proceeded to search for the morsel of humanity; he found it, took it up, and it was placed for one night in a closet in the churchyard. Afterwards the child was taken and placed before the poor man's door, accompanied with a most unchristian note. The child had been interred about eight weeks!—We should have entertained doubts respecting the strict accuracy of the above extraordinary statement, had not our correspondent assured us that he has seen the clergyman's note sent with the returned corpse.

THE LATE DR. LINGARD.—We (*Preston Chronicle*) understand that a few Protestant gentlemen, to mark their sense of the high literary attainments of the deceased historian, and of his private worth, intend to erect a monument to his memory in the parish church of Hornby, near Lancaster, in which village the doctor resided for about half a century. His remains, it will be remembered, are interred at Ushaw, in the county of Durham.

HENRY VINCENT AT HASTINGS.—Mr. Henry Vincent last week visited this High Church town, and delivered the first three of a course of six lectures on the Commonwealth, to enthusiastic audiences. At the first lecture the chair was occupied by the Rev. W. Davis, and at the other two by the Rev. J. Stent. Earl Waldegrave, and several of the principal inhabitants of the town, were present.

TRACTARIAN REBELLION IN ROME.—The clergyman and congregation of the English chapel at Rome have repudiated the authority of their own Protestant bishop, on the ground that the Pope, as Bishop of Rome, is sole ordinary of all episcopal churches in that diocese. The jurisdiction of the Bishop of Gibraltar is disowned; but it does not appear that the authority of the Pope has been formally acknowledged. These poor people, therefore, for the present, are stripped of the benefits of episcopal superintendence and favour. The principal agent in the perpetration of this scandal we understand to have been no less a personage than the Right Hon. Dr. Nichol, lately a member of Sir Robert Peel's administration.—*Daily News*.

WHITWICK (LEICESTERSHIRE) CHURCH - RATE CONTEST.—This contest, unexampled in the history of church-rate conflicts, continuing from Dec. 16th to January 16th, a period of thirty-one days, closed by a majority of 344 for halfpenny, over 241 for the fivepenny, after having divided families, disturbed neighbourhoods, agitated with strife and clamour Whitwick and the adjacent villages, during the whole of that festive season commemorative of the advent of the Prince of Peace, and defiling the mingling streams of the departing and the coming year, with the disgusting filth and offscouring of party rancour and theological bitterness.—*Leicester Mercury*.

MR. MIDDLETON AND THE DURHAM JUSTICES.—The facts of the case will be in the memory of our readers—the attempt of the Darlington churchwardens to indict Mr. Middleton at the sessions for payment of church-rates, and the grand jury's non-ignoring the bill, the application for a distress warrant, which the justices refused. A rule was obtained by the churchwardens (the Queen v. Collins and another) calling on the justices to show cause why they should not issue the warrant. The case was heard on the 22nd inst. in the Court of Queen's Bench. After hearing the arguments of counsel (Mr. Atherton, Q.C., and Mr. Pashley, Q.C.), Lord Campbell said, in his opinion, the rule ought to be discharged. By the 53rd George III. c. cxxvii.—a most excellent statute—framed by Lord Stowell, power was given to justices to enforce payment of church-rates where the rate demanded was under £10; but if the party summoned gave notice of his intention to dispute the validity of the rate, the justices were to forbear giving judgment, and the person demanding the same might proceed for the recovery of the same according to the accustomed form of law. Here notice was given that Middleton intended to dispute the validity of the rate; and whether his objections were well or ill founded, they deprived the justices of jurisdiction. Their jurisdiction was entirely taken away, and if they had issued their warrant they would have become liable to action of trespass. The Court could not order the justices to do what would subject them to such an action, and therefore the present rule must be discharged. The other judges expressed similar opinions. The rule was discharged accordingly, and, under the circumstances of the case, without costs.



## THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

**ROTHERHAM.**—Mr. Kingsley lectured here on the 19th inst., to a very good audience, who listened to him with delight, and, at the close, pledged themselves to increased activity in the Anti-state-church cause. A public meeting on the subject is to be held shortly.

**DARLINGTON.**—Mr. Kingsley and the Rev. J. R. Campbell, of Edinburgh, commenced their tour here on the 20th inst., when a well-attended meeting was held at the Central Hall. John Harris, Esq., who presided, illustrated the influence exercised over the Church by the State by referring to the see of Durham and the vicarage of Darlington—the Prime Minister appointing to one, and the Duke of Cleveland to the other. The Rev. Messrs. Macbeth and Lewis spoke, in addition to the deputation, whose speeches were very effective.

**HALIFAX.**—The meeting here was held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Wednesday, the 21st. Frank Crossley, Esq., Belle Vue, occupied the chair, and opened the meeting with some stirring remarks. Rev. Messrs. John Cockin, John Stock (of Salendine Nook), E. Mellor, and E. Cecil, addressed the meeting, in addition to the deputation. The deepest interest was manifested throughout by the assembly, and the earnest and truthful expositions and statements made by each speaker will not fail in producing lasting beneficial results. The local committee have engaged Mr. Henry Vincent to deliver two lectures on "Civil and Religious Liberty," probably next month, or early in March. Although the weather was most unfavourable, heavy rain falling the whole of the evening, yet the attendance was very good—it was one of the best meetings we have ever had.

**WAKEFIELD AND HULL.**—The deputation reached the first of these towns on Thursday, when an excellent meeting was held in the Music-hall. At Hull, on Friday, some additional interest was imparted to the meeting from the circumstance that it had been immediately preceded by a meeting of the Protestant Alliance, an organization with which the first speaker, the Rev. W. J. Stuart, said it was a mistake to suppose that the Anti-state-church Association was antagonistic. The Rev. J. Sibree said he belonged to both, and to the Evangelical Alliance too. The Rev. N. Hall stated, that he had not joined the Protestant Alliance, because he considered that those who composed it had not their hands clean themselves from Parliamentary grants. Four parties go up to a common box, and drop in their contributions—the Episcopalian, the Methodist, the Presbyterian, and the Roman Catholic. They go again to the coffers, and demand to receive back some part of their contributions. The Episcopalian takes some, and is grateful; the Methodist comes up, takes some, is grateful, and would like more [loud cheers and laughter]; the Presbyterian comes and takes some, and would, no doubt, also like more [renewed laughter]; the Roman Catholic comes, and asks for a share, but the other would say to him, "Oh, no, you can't have any back; it would go against our consciences to allow you to have any returned" [cheers]. He put it to them whether such a course was a fair one to be pursued towards any class of religionists who subscribed towards the support of the State [applause]. Mr. Kingsley's speech was mainly directed to recent ecclesiastical events. The Rev. J. R. Campbell concluded an admirable exposition of the principles of the Association by saying that it "seemed to have embodied in its spirit more of the perfect integrity, and perseverance, and single-mindedness, in the advocacy of a great truth, than any organization of which he knew." Mr. J. G. Kidd and Mr. William Irving, jun., also addressed the meeting, which is described as one of the most effective ever held in Hull.

**LUTON.**—The Secretary of the Association, accompanied by the Rev. J. Hiron, formerly of this town, but now of Brixton, visited us on Wednesday last to address a public meeting. The rain came down plentifully all the afternoon and evening, and this, with services and other engagements elsewhere, threatened to spoil the meeting. But the Town Hall was notwithstanding full, and the meeting very animated. Robert How, Esq., occupied the chair; and the Rev. Mr. Davis, W. Willie, Esq., J. Waller, Esq., and S. Grundy, Esq., were among the speakers. Mr. Williams said that a new Reform Bill would probably give the inhabitants of Luton the franchise, and urged them, as they formed the great majority of the population, to make Anti-state-churchism a *sine qua non* in a candidate.

**FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.**—Mr. Kingsley, in company with the Rev. J. Stock, is to attend meetings at Darwen and Blackburn, on the 4th and 5th of February; and is also to visit Liverpool, Rochdale, and several other places in Yorkshire and Lancashire, during the next two or three weeks.

**MUNIFICENT DONATION TO THE EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.**—With a view to relieve this society of an old standing debt, amounting to nearly £300, Mr. Hitchcock, of St. Paul's Churchyard, recently stated that he would double any sum that the association might raise within a month from that date. Encouraged by the munificence of this proposal, the members at once commenced a vigorous canvas, which resulted in their raising, within the period specified, £406. Although this sum exceeds what was anticipated, Mr. Hitchcock readily handed over his cheque for the same amount, thus placing a balance exceeding £500 at the disposal of the association.

## RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

**CHESHUNT.**—The students of Cheshunt College have lately made a successful effort to introduce a new organ into the chapel connected with that institution. It was opened on the 11th inst., when sermons were preached by the President—the Rev. W. H. Stowell, D.D., and the Rev. J. de Kewer Williams, of Tottenham. On the 12th inst. a social tea meeting was held in the College Hall, after which the company repaired to the chapel, where the Surrey Chapel choir performed a choice selection of sacred music—their talented organist presiding at the instrument. In the course of the evening addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Stowell, Professor Todhunter, M.A., the Revs. J. Sherman, Henry Allon, E. Richards, and Thomas Hill; Mr. W. H. Davison, the Senior Student; and Messrs. Taylor and Insull. Collections were made at the close of each service which, with the proceeds of the tea (generously provided by the ladies of the congregation), and several handsome donations, entirely liquidated the expense incurred in the purchase and erection—which was only 65 guineas.

**KELVEDON, ESSEX.**—The Independents of this place having lately purchased a large plot of ground, well situated in the centre of the village, as a site for a new chapel and a burying ground, the latter was used, for the first time, on Wednesday last, by the interment of the body of a junior teacher of the Sabbath School. The novelty of the occasion, together with the great outcry raised in the neighbourhood about the inability of "unauthorized persons" to conduct such exercises aright, induced a great number of the inhabitants to attend. The assembly listened with profound attention to an address from Mr. J. Kay, of Coggeshall (there being no regular minister here just now).

**SUMMERTOWN, NEAR OXFORD.**—Mr. Henry Baker, late student at the Theological Institution, Hackney, having accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation from the Congregational Church here, to become its pastor, intends to enter on his stated labours on Sunday next.

**CHELTEMHAM.**—The Rev. J. Smith, formerly of New Park-street, London, and late of Shrewsbury, has undertaken the pastorate of the Baptist church meeting in Ebenezer Chapel, King-street; and has removed hither, commencing his stated labours on Sunday next.

**POOLE.**—On Wednesday evening, a lecture on "Voluntary Education" was delivered by the Rev. J. Fletcher, of Christchurch, at the Independent chapel, in this town. Unfortunately, the night was very stormy, but the audience was as large as could be expected. The rev. gentleman, after referring to the importance of the Educational question, pointed out the kind of education we required, and went on to examine the several schemes for imparting it now before the public, classifying them as "the Compulsory, the Voluntary, and the Mixed systems." He demonstrated the first and last of these systems to be subversive of civil and religious liberty—an insult to us as men, and an injustice to us as Christians; and that they were entirely unable to impart an education at all suitable to the necessities of man as a moral and intelligent being. The Voluntary plan was the only one that could be worked with due respect to the rights of man; and, in his opinion, no Dissenter could consistently adopt any other.

**CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATION.**—The Rev. G. W. Conder, of Leeds, has delivered a very able lecture, during the last week, at the Royal British Institution, Cowper-street; at the Institution, Aldersgate-street; at Tottenham-court Chapel, and at the Kentish-town British Schoolroom. The Rev. Josiah Viney has also lectured at Trevor Chapel, Brompton.

**NATIONAL EDUCATION AND THE MANCHESTER FRIENDS.**—A joint deputation from the Voluntary School Association and the Congregational Board of Education have had an interview in the vestry of York-street Baptist Chapel, Manchester, with about a dozen of the leading members of the Society of Friends, in order to direct their attention to the two rival schemes of education now before the public, and to secure their co-operation in order to defeat those measures, as well as to promote the views entertained by the Association and the Congregational Board. After a conference of two hours and a half, during which James Sidebottom, Esq., was in the chair, the Friends stated that they should not commit themselves, as a body in Manchester, to the Voluntary view, or to either of the rival schemes of education, but that, as individuals, some would support the National or Secular scheme, whilst others held entirely the Voluntary view; that they all would prefer Voluntary action if it would meet the necessities of the case. Some of those present consented for their names to be added to a circular which is about to be issued, convening the Conference which is to be held in Manchester to-morrow and Friday.

**"JOHN DOE AND RICHARD ROE."**—The Common-law Commissioners recommend that these celebrated legal characters in actions of ejectment should cease to exist. The proceedings, they state, ought to be simple and speedy, but they are neither the one nor the other. They are not simple, because there are several fictions; "for example, the existence of Richard Roe, the lease to John Doe, the entry of John Doe, the trespass by Richard Roe, and in some cases the original writ; none of which things really exist, and none of which ought to be stated."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE CHURCHES AND THE WORKING CLASSES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you kindly inform your readers, and particularly your correspondent Mr. Henry Batchelor, whose letter you insert in your number for the 14th inst., that the deficiencies he regrets are in a fair way of being supplied immediately. They are universally felt, and have resulted in an organization, all but complete, to supply all that he suggests, and something more, not only for the metropolis, but for the whole of the British empire. The plan will be made public in a few days, when I shall have the satisfaction of forwarding to you the papers.

I shall be happy to communicate with your correspondent, whose co-operation will doubtless be valued by those for whom, at present, I act as honorary secretary.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

B. SCOTT.

Temporary Office, No. 1, Exeter Hall.

## PROPOSED ANTI-CHURCH-RATE MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MR. EDITOR,—Can no means be devised to set on foot and carry out a hearty and general movement against church-rates? I know you are a firm friend and an able advocate of the Anti-state-church Association; and you may be disposed to say, Let us attack the root of the evil, and the branches will fall down of themselves. Yet is not *this* rather one of the *modes* by which the Association would effect its final object? Let us have a well-considered law, prohibiting the Church from putting its hands into our pockets for the maintenance of its fabrics and worship, and we shall then see "the beginning of the end." Is not the state of things at present anomalous and monstrous? While church-rates have ceased, in submission to popular feeling, to be levied in nearly all our large cities and towns, and manufacturing districts, they are still exacted in our small boroughs and rural parishes; i. e., this impost is enforced where there is least wealth to pay it.

Some may say, Let us wait for the report of the Parliamentary committee. But, first, nobody knows when that report will be forthcoming; secondly, constituted as the committee is, I have little hope as to any recommendation which may proceed from it. Meantime, a united expression of public opinion would show the interest which is felt in this question, and keep alive the attention of the country to its importance. In case of an early dissolution of Parliament, do, my dear Sir, urge Nonconformists to the duty of demanding from candidates a promise to vote for the abolition of church-rates. We have been sadly to blame in this matter. We are certainly a most patient people. Kicked by the Tories, and snubbed by the Whigs, we exhibit a most remarkable specimen of passive virtue. Nor do our "philosophical Radicals" care much more for us. Let us learn a lesson from the past. It is time we kept our principles no longer in abeyance to please this or that political party. Free trade, and financial reform, and an extended suffrage, are all very well; but a still better thing is religious freedom. Let us no longer ignore our principles at the hustings and the poll, and we shall no longer be ignored, or insulted in Parliament.

I am, yours sincerely,  
SAMUEL CLARKSON.

Bridgnorth, 23rd January, 1852.

## NATIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Your paper of the 14th of January has just come into my hands, and I venture to offer corrections of a few errors in the article upon the proposed Bill of the National Public School Association:—

The first error I notice is the supposed ineligibility for Parliament of the Board of Education. This applies in the Bill to the junior members of the Board only, not to the President. Second, it is only by straining to suit your own interpretation that the Bill can be made to give the Queen power to reduce the Board to one person, for the fair reading will be, that should it at any time be necessary to discharge two of the members, then, *ad interim*, the remaining member will be competent to act, for without such power the whole machinery would be reduced to a standstill.

The Queen is not obliged to appoint Ministers, lieutenants of counties, &c., but she does so, and these offices remain vacant for the shortest possible space of time.

The next error I notice is one of inference; your readers will think that the Board has all power in regard to the Normal schools and the appointment of pupil teachers, while, in fact, the school committees chosen by the rate-payers have the whole power of presentations to the Normal schools, and the whole selection of pupil teachers, so long as they choose to exercise it.

You speak of the "cool abandonment of the exclusively secular character of the education to be paid for." A careful reading of the Bill would, I think, convince you that there has been no such abandonment, and that the provision made for absorbing existing schools of a professedly sectarian constitution is only a recognition of religious liberty; an acknowledgment of the fact, that although we have no right to use the money of the State for sectarian teaching, yet that we have no right to hinder sectarian teaching from being given voluntarily; and that by demanding its exclusion from the regular school hours, we make the school, to all intents and purposes, public, preserving the rights of conscience of dissentients, and leaving the places and the leisure of the promoters of existing schools undisturbed at all other times. We have no more right to interfere with the leisure of these people than we have to demand that the Catholic grocer with whom we deal shall not attend or support the Catholic chapel, seeing that we, his supporters, are Protestants.

I fully agree with you that "the contrivance resorted to can impose upon no one," and for this reason I can only account for the spirit of your article by supposing that you have wrested the legitimate reading of the Bill for a purpose.

If the effect of the Bill were to put education throughout the rural districts nearly or altogether into the hands of the State priesthood, the Bill would be nominal



only, for education is already in their hands, and they now force their creeds upon all; but this Bill would at least secure exemption from creeds to all who desire it, and such exemption would not, I think, add much to the power of the Church. If the personal or party feelings of district committees be an objection to legislation upon this, so is it upon all other subjects; and the sooner we burn our statute books the better; for until the millennium does arrive we shall always be subject to the personal feelings of the administrators of the law.

In reply to your fear of the progress of the Communitist principle, I need only remind you that communism in education is, at any rate, a better thing than Communal workhouses, prisons, and gibbets; and that, if national schools be the worst piece of retributive vengeance which free-traders have to fear, the climax of that fear will, in all probability, be attained in enlarged intellects, increased inventions and improvements, increased production, increased trade; together with purer morals, and a decreased force of policemen, magistrates, &c., &c.

I am, Sir, yours very respectfully,  
JOHN WATTS.  
Manchester, 28, Cross-street, 19th January, 1852.

#### THE GOVERNMENT CURE FOR HIGHLAND DESTITUTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir,—Several months ago you placed the condition of the Hebrides before your readers, in an able leading article, as a "challenge to political science and public spirit." The view you took of the question was fair and comprehensive. But the problem remains unsolved,—I may say, unapproached. Your readers will remember that at the close of the last session of Parliament, the Legislature passed a Bill, introduced by Government, to facilitate emigration from the distressed districts of the Hebrides and Western Highlands of Scotland. This was done on the strength of the opinion of Sir John McNeill, that, "if henceforward the population is to depend on the local resources, some fearful calamity will probably occur before many years, unless a portion of the inhabitants of those parishes remove to where they can find the means of subsistence in greater abundance." The principle of the Act so passed was, to empower landowners to borrow money from the public exchequer to aid in a voluntary transportation of the people, the money to be repaid by their estates in instalments within a limited period. So far as the Isle of Skye is concerned, with its population of 22,500, I ventured to pronounce this measure a dead letter. I did so on the ground of the notorious fact, that nearly the whole island is under trust. "And thus it falls," (I wrote with confidence, having conferred with gentlemen who were in a position to form an opinion,) "that, while some fearful calamity is confessedly impending over the Hebrides, and while Government has assumed the responsibility of warding it off, the measure on which it places its sole reliance is totally inapplicable to the state of one of the principal parts of that suffering region." This opinion was boldly met by the assertion, that Government had done the one thing needful. But what is the result? Six months have elapsed since the passing of the Bill, and the sheriff of Skye writes me on Jan. 6, "Not one of our proprietors has availed himself of the Emigration Advances Bill." I understand this statement to include the entire Hebrides and Western Islands, the parts for whose benefit the Act was passed. If it refers specifically only to Skye, it still sustains my conclusion, and proves the Government measure to have been a perfect mockery. The people called for bread, and the Legislature gave them a stone.

It is a grave question, how far Government ought to interfere in a case of this sort. But it did interfere. It discouraged private benevolence, and published a blue-book mainly to prove, that no scheme of amelioration, but an extensive, if not an almost universal emigration, would be of any avail. It assumed the responsibility of averting a "fearful calamity" by an Emigration Advances Bill. And the provision thus made for the emergency has not carried a single emigrant to any of our colonies, and is never likely to do more than it has done! Had the impending "calamity" passed away or been dissipated, we might smile at the delusion practised on the public. But the anticipation entertained in 1851 of still greater distress in 1852 are, according to all accounts, about to receive a most distressing fulfilment.

In autumn of last year, some gentlemen in Skye, satisfied they had nothing to expect from the Government measure, formed themselves into a committee to give counsel and aid to such of the people as might be willing to emigrate. And the result is, according to the sheriff, that upwards of 400 families have given in their names, representing more than 2,000 souls. But where are these families to find the means of emigration? This committee cannot supply them. They have been able to send away only one family; and, so slowly are funds coming in, that they are hesitating about sending other two. Though decidedly of opinion that the Highlands are capable of supporting their present population, yet the difficulties arising from a bankrupt proprietorship on the one hand, and the general rage for large sheep farms on the other, are so great, that I should rejoice to hear of these 400 families finding the means of removal to Australia. It would be to themselves escape from a state of chronic famine. And to the wool-growers of Australia and the manufacturers of this country, in the present scarcity of labour in the colony, their service would be invaluable. The colonial merchants who met the other day in the London Tavern to promote the family colonization scheme, could not do better than to suspend, *pro tempore*, the operation of the principle which requires families to provide two-thirds of the expense of their emigration, and to send ships to Skye to carry these four hundred families forthwith to their sheep farms in Australia. Let the emigrants be placed under obligation to repay the expense of their passage in certain instalments—it will only be a stimulus to industry. Many of these poor Hebrideans have never seen gold in their life, and abundance of food and raiment will be more attractive to them than the "diggings."

Your obedient servant,  
JOHN KENNEDY.  
Stepney, January 26, 1852.

#### THE LATE ALFRED AUGUSTUS FRY.

(Communicated.)

This country is so rich in men of great but unobtrusive powers, that the death of Mr. Fry, on Thursday, the 8th instant, after a protracted illness, will not be noticed by the public at large. In his own circle his loss will be an irreparable one; but, by the world generally, it will hardly be noted, yet was he a remarkable man, and all the more remarkable, because he was not a notability. While possessing every mental and moral element for a recognised leadership in the world's affairs, he was content to pursue a perfectly private career: he went on with undeviating regularity, from day to day and year to year, up to this final and fatal 64th year of his age, engaged in ordinary avocations; and yet, while never ostensibly moving beyond a limited sphere, he exercised a positive influence, at once salutary and potent, over some of the ablest and most active men of his time.

Mr. Fry was a man of this stamp. Employed in business, and right contentedly so engaged, he was yet, properly speaking, a leader of leaders. On common topics and every-day subjects he would delight and revivify minds of ordinary mould; but we are not exaggerating our impressions of his true force and worth when we assert, that the most stirring intellects, the most prominent thinkers and actors on the busy stage of our contemporary life, would never fail to find in him the wisest guidance, the most cheering encouragement, and the loftiest illumination.

From his vast stores of knowledge and observation, his genius both for analysis and synthesis, his lofty poetic temperament, and his true nobility of disposition, he was a permanent centre of conversational power and beneficent energy. And all this, though thoroughly understood and appreciated in his own circle, was found, be it recollected, in an industrial environment of the most ordinary kind. You would meet him, say, as a stranger, on a mere matter of common business—that you may depend upon it, would be soon settled—and settled, too, in the most approved fashion, with all possible fairness, shrewdness, and despatch—for our purpose of illustration, the more hum-drum the better—and our readers must know how amazingly stoical the "human face divine" can look when the mighty details of a *quid pro quo* are arranged in these hard times. Then would occur some simple incident, or some obvious remark would be made; thereupon would the casual visitor be assuredly quickly made aware of what "manner of man" he was dealing with. With all the ease, grace, and fluency in the world—always taking his hint, his cue, from said visitor—he would make some remark which would carry the other a step further; that would be followed by another and another, each successive observation surpassing its logical predecessor in beauty or value. Those wondrous stores of his would be opened (always supposing the "audience fit") with a surprising and delectable prodigality; and whatever the drift or the topic, social, political, literary, theological, there could be only one feeling of astonishment and gratification. The eloquence of the talker, his readiness, felicity of diction, discursiveness—combining sound sense, exact knowledge, and fine truth, and always so managed as to leave openings, pauses, and chances, for the fair reciprocities of assent or dissent—would leave the auditor in a state of wonder at the man and his whereabouts—and he who was the cause of all this wonder would quietly proceed with his ledger or routine work, as if nothing had happened.

And nothing had happened, but what happened daily with this extraordinary man. We will be responsible for the literal accuracy of our assertion when we state, that the scene would have occurred any day and every day, for the last forty years of our lamented friend's life. We go further, and say that it did so occur, and that, not once in the day, but several times, on several occasions, of every day—and this not with strangers only, but with his own intimate friends, which made the case, if possible, far more remarkable, as an instance of an almost perennial capacity.

Our friend had a great gift of listening too, where listening was worth while, (and where is not silence "golden?") He found for himself spaces and intervals, both abundant and fruitful for the widest and deepest reading, on all manner of topics; his favourite subjects, however, as well for reading, for meditation, and for discourse, being moral or theological, drawing largely for his materials on both ancient and modern lore, which his familiar acquaintance with the learned languages enabled him to cultivate and accumulate. But he had no set time or times for study—as it is called—at least, that we are aware of. Assuredly no waking moment of the day was barren or empty of "moment" to him. His mind was evidently very busy when he was musing on his chair, or riding in a public conveyance, or walking in the crowded street—we say evidently, a peculiar wave in a semi-circle of the forefinger of his hand, as if he had just completed some chain of argument or course of investigation, and were writing his Q.E.D. on the air, made this palpable enough to his more familiar acquaintance. There was something of

Samuel Johnson about much of this. His large, manly form of body, possessing equal muscular strength and activity—his firm, great face and head—the massive style of his ordinary address and bearing—his omnivorous relish for books—his amazing memory, both verbal and topical—his delight in social intercourse—his varied acquaintance with life, in all its phases—his insight into character—his contempt for all ostentation, meanness, quackery, or cant—the *tout ensemble* often reminded his friends of the prince of talkers, and that without one atom of disparagement to the Herculean Lexicographer; while an affectionate disposition, informed by a profound religious spirit, ever led him to perform quiet acts of true kindness, of ungrudging self-sacrifice, of genuine goodness, which raised him to a far loftier and closer parallel than the mere physical and intellectual characteristics which they had in common. His political views were liberal, and his religious opinions savoured of an ultra-Nonconformity—but they were deep realities with both—the specific resemblances held here, not in their creeds, where they differed *toto celo*, but in the resolute, manly, indomitable maintenance of them.

Without assenting to the doctrine of the sage poet who tells us that

The world knows nothing of its greatest men, because we believe that they always do make themselves known by making themselves felt, in an altogether necessary manner, which the world could not, if it would, gainsay; we must yet maintain that our lamented friend was "a great unknown." In accordance with that law of the division of labour which holds in the intellectual as well as material world, and is productive of the most precious fruits of our advanced civilization, he was unquestionably a large contributor, though in his own peculiar way, to the general wealth. It is quite true that he has left behind him no permanent record of his achievements; and we cannot deny that the moment he took up his pen the magical *improvisatori* powers which he wielded so triumphantly in conversation seemed to desert him. Nor do we think he would have distinguished himself as an orator either at the Bar or in the Senate. But there was only one conviction among all that knew him, and it was this, that if he could have written as well as he could speak, and if he could have spoken in public as well as he discoursed in private, his reputation would not have been surpassed by any contemporary in any department of literary, political, or philosophical labour. He would have left an impress, both great and good, on his age and nation. Be this as it may no man can rise above his dispensation. We must take him as Nature gave him to us, and be right thankful that he grew up to be and to do, according to his specific organisation, just that which he was, and none other. Such a man, and yet a man of business!—who understood the mysteries of ledgers, and yet could read Homer and Plato, Newton and Shakspeare, and the most ephemeral periodical—who was conversant with the details of industrial pursuits, and understood thoroughly the soundest rationale for their conduct, and yet was a man of "large discourse," of intense political feelings without a tinge of acerbity, of the deepest religious reverence without a particle of fanaticism, of the widest speculative range, and yet eminently practical, and ever ready to be of substantial use and homely service to all about him. His sense of God's oversight and of man's responsibility was such, that certain heaven-descended truths burnt in his bosom with so unquenchable a splendour, and were expressed in his life and conversation with so bright a lustre, that while we mourn over our loss, we can rejoice in his amazing gain. VALE.

THE PRESERVED MEATS FOR THE NAVY.—The Board of Examination have concluded their disagreeable task. It is understood that the value of the meat condemned will be recovered from the securities of the contractor, but no mention is made of measures of a harsher nature. M. Soyer states that it is quite possible to judge of the state of preservation of the meat from the exterior of the canisters. If either the top or bottom of the canister be convex like a watch-glass, it may safely be thrown overboard without opening. Secondly, when in a state of semi-decomposition, by pressing with the thumb on either end, the tin will return to its original form; while, on the contrary, if in a good state, the appearance will be concave, or else quite flat. "This," he says, "is at all times important, as, no matter how well the meat may be preserved, among the great quantity some few canisters might from an unforeseen cause turn bad." Out of 6,378 canisters opened only 910 have been found consumable. Nor does this large number include all. About three months ago, the agent for the contractor was allowed to carry off without examination 2,000 canisters, forming a portion of the same contract, their smell alone condemning them in his estimation!

VERY UNLIKELY.—A correspondent of the *Inverness Courier* says:—"I am told on good authority that a literary man of eminence, a writer of fiction, lately asked Mr. Disraeli whether he did not, after all, think that he would pass a happier life, and at the same time achieve more real fame, as a writer, than as a politician? 'Perhaps so, perhaps so,' is said to have been the reply; 'but I must and will have three years' power.'"



## EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Nearly every one of the last eight weeks has been distinguished by Louis Napoleon by one or more conspicuous acts of despotism. This week we have to record the virtual confiscation of the Orleans property; the replacement of MM. Morny, Rouher, and Fould, by still less scrupulous ministers of the tyrant's will; and the creation of a Ministry of Police, with rather extensive powers.

The decree respecting the property of the Orleans family appeared in the *Moniteur* of Thursday, and is as follows:—

The President of the Republic, considering that all the Governments which have succeeded each other have deemed it indispensable to compel the family which had ceased to reign, to dispose of all the moveable and immoveable property which it possessed in France: That whereas, on the 17th of January, 1846, Louis XVIII. compelled members of the Emperor Napoleon's family to sell their personal property within the space of six months: and that whereas, on the 10th of April, 1832, Louis Philippe did the same with respect to the princes of the elder branches of the Bourbon family: Considering that such measures are always enacted for the sake of order and public interest: That whereas, at the present juncture, more than ever, high political considerations imperatively command the diminution of the influence which the possession of three hundred millions of territorial possessions bestow on the Princes of the Orleans family: Decrees:—

Art. 1. The members of the Orleans family, their husbands, widows, and descendants, cannot possess any moveable or immoveable property in France. They shall be forced to dispose of definitively all the property which they possess in the extent of the French territory.

Art. 2. This sale shall be effected within a delay of one year—to take date from that property which is free from mortgages, and unembarrassed by other funds, from the promulgation of the present decree; and for that portion of their property which may be mortgaged or open to litigation, from the day on which such property shall be irrevocably declared to belong to them.

Art. 3. In default of having effected the sale within the above-mentioned periods, such sale shall be effected with all due diligence by the administration of the domains, according to the forms prescribed by the law of the 10th of April, 1832. The proceeds of the sale shall be handed over to the proprietor, or to those who may be entitled to them.

Given at the Palace of the Tuilleries, this 22nd January, 1852.

By the President,

The Minister of State, X DE CASABIANCA.

A second decree elaborates the preamble to the first, and enacts the restitution of the properties comprised in the dotation of Louis Philippe, made in 1830 to the State, which remains charged with the payment of the debt of the Civil List. The dowry of the Duchess of Orleans is maintained. The produce of the restitution is to be allotted to the charitable relief societies, established in 1830, to the melioration of the lodgings of the working-classes in large manufacturing cities, to the formation of loan establishments in the departments, to the support of aged and poor priests, to the augmentation of the allowances of the members of the Legion of Honour, and the education of their orphan children. In consideration of these gifts, the President renounces all claims on account of the confiscation in 1814-15 of the property of the Bonaparte family.

According to the *Morning Chronicle*, not only did the whole cabinet strenuously resist the promulgation of these edicts, but the Marchioness of Douglas and the Princess Mathilde implored the President with the most vehement supplications, even upon their knees, not to press the measure. The reception of the decrees by the public, and especially by the upper and middle classes, is represented as sullen and gloomy.

By other decrees, a Minister of State and a Minister of General Police are appointed. The "attributions" of the former are only those of Secretary to the President—the latter are worthy of specification:—

The Minister of Police will possess the following attributions:—The execution of the laws relative to the general police, to the safety and internal tranquillity of the Republic. The service of the National Guard, the Republican Guard, the gendarmerie—for everything which has reference to the maintenance of public order. The surveillance of the newspapers, dramatic pieces, and publications of every description. The police regulations of the prisons, houses of detention, justice, and every other description of prison. The personnel of the prefects of the police of Paris and the departments, and the agents of every sort of general police. The commercial, sanitary, and industrial police. The repression of mendicity and vagabondage.

M. Casabianca is at present Minister of State, but it is believed that the office is designed for De Persigny. M. Xavier de Casabianca was formerly the advocate of the claims of the Bonaparte family, and probably suggested some of the considerations upon which the Orleans decrees are defended. M. Fialin de Persigny was born in 1819. He became a pupil of the school of Saumur, and entered in 1823 the 4th Regiment of Hussars. Having retired from the army, he founded, in 1833, the *Revue de l'Occident Français*, in which he published an elaborate examination of the imperial system. This publication first introduced him to the acquaintance of Louis Napoleon, with whom he formed henceforth the closest ties of intimacy. He figured among the most sanguine adventurers in the expeditions of Strasburg and Boulogne. In the latter he was taken prisoner, tried before the Court of Peers, and condemned to twenty years of imprisonment. He had already suffered more than a third of this term of captivity in the prison of Doullens, when he was released by the revolution of February.

By a decree published on Saturday, the decree of

the Provisional Government, dated February 29, 1848, abolishing titles of nobility, is revoked.

M. de Montalembert has seized an honourable occasion for backing out of the desperate adventure in which he had engaged, to the scandal of all who believed that such eminent talents could not exist without some grain of morality. The *Univers* announces that he, M. de Mérode, and M. de Mortemart, have resigned their seats in the *Commission Consultative*. It is expected, from this manifestation on the part of the leader of the Church party, that the curates will renounce the provision that is made for them out of a portion of the confiscated property; and it is the more important as the curates will have immense influence in the elections which will shortly take place for the *corps législatif*.—M. Dupin has also resigned his post as procureur-general of the Court of Cassation, and notified his doing so in a pungent letter to M. Abatuzzi, Minister of Justice.

Apparently alarmed at these desertions, the Government has announced that it will issue no more exceptional decrees; and has nominated the Council of State. Of the latter, Baroche is named Vice-President, with a salary of 80,000 francs. Among the members are Carlier, Generals Allard, Armand, Lefebvre, Leroy, de St. Arnaud, Villemain, Vintry, Bonté, Cornudet; five ex-ministers, Ferdinand Barrot, Bonicant, Griaud, Thoiry, Waisse; nine ex-representatives; and nine ex-councillors of state.

The official receptions that take place on each Wednesday evening at the hotels of the Ministers were suspended last Wednesday for the first time since the Revolution of 1830, with the object of honouring the memory of Louis XVI., of whose execution that day was the anniversary. Masses were said for the repose of the souls of Louis, Marie Antoinette, Madame Elizabeth, and the Dauphin, in most of the churches of Paris. At St. Thomas d'Aquin, in the Faubourg St. Germain, the attendance was very numerous, most of the persons present wearing deep mourning.—On Saturday night the President gave a grand ball, at which between four and five thousand persons attended. The Italian opera was closed, to defeat a conspiracy of the persecuted salons to avenge their wrongs by crowding the opera with the cream of Parisian fashion on the night of the ball.

It is said confidently, that an attempt was made on Wednesday upon the life of the President, by the wife of an ex-prefect, who came to Paris to intercede with the President for her husband. She obtained an audience, but Louis Napoleon having refused to grant her petition, she is said to have drawn a poniard, and attempted to stab him. The woman, it is added, was arrested, and conveyed to the Conciergerie.

The poet Pierre Lachambaudie, who had been condemned to transportation to Cayenne, as member of the Democratic Socialist Conclave, has been allowed to return to Paris. He owes his liberty to the influence of the French Academy.

The number of "trees of liberty" already cut down in Paris and the banlieue is about 1,200. The most remarkable was one planted by Louis Blanc, opposite the clock in the garden of the Luxembourg. The number of the inscriptions, "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité," on public buildings, which have been removed, is about 1,000.

The terror in the provinces continues, and even increases. In many parts of the country the troops go out and beat the woods for men, as if they were hunting game. The papers speak of arrests by the dozen and by the score, as having been made by the military at Roujan, Puisseleu, Caux, Neflès, and Peseux. At Clermont, Canet, St. André, Aspiron, and several communes of Lodeve, cafés and public-houses without number, have been closed.

The little intelligence there is from Continental or Peninsular Europe, is comprised in the following paragraphs:—

Dr. Bach, Austrian Minister of the Interior, has published an edict, forbidding the parish authorities of the different communes to hold their meetings with open doors. This enactment is intended to supersede the provisions of the communal law of March, 1849, by which the publicity of all parochial proceedings was guaranteed.

The Austrian Governmental press is full of comments on the manufacturing crisis in England, and the demands of the operatives. It is boldly asserted that England's hour is come, the doctrines of Louis Blanc having taken root in the land. This, they say, is the penalty for the welcome given on British ground to political fugitives. England will now be prepared to listen to the demands of foreign governments, and take measures for their expulsion, the instinct of self-preservation requiring it.

The *Constitutionelle Blatt aus Bohmen* states that the members of the London Missionary and Bible Society, who have for many years resided in Pesth, and other Hungarian towns, had been ordered (it is not said by whom) to leave the Austrian States, and to direct their journey in obedience to a prescribed route, being forbidden to visit the capital. It is further stated that these missionaries, most of whom are family men, solicited vainly a short respite, for the purpose of arranging and removing their households. In reply to this request they were peremptorily informed that they must proceed on their journey on or before the 15th instant.

An electric shock was sent through the whole of the "suspected" population of Berlin on the night of the 20th, by way of experiment. All persons who have been, by legal sentence, placed under surveillance, as part of their punishment, are bound to sleep at home every night, and are liable to be visited at any time by the police. On the above night an order suddenly shot from the central police-office to

all the *reviers* of the city to make an instant visitation of every "suspected" person in each district. It was done forthwith, and all those not found at their respective addresses were arrested next day, and sent to the House of Correction.

The statement that a successor had been appointed to Bishop Gobat in the bishopric at Jerusalem, is contradicted. It seems that the mistake has arisen from the account of the appointment (by the King of Prussia) of the Rev. Mr. Valentiner as pastor of the Germans resident in Jerusalem. The amount given by the King to the support of the bishopric amounts to upwards of 125,000 dollars (about £18,000), out of which sum the actual bishop receives his annual salary of 4,200 dollars (about £650).

The King of Hanover has granted all the applications for permission to marry that have been sent to him by the officers of the army. The late King gave such permissions very sparingly.

Twelve more military sentences have been published at Verona. A Venetian countess of the ancient house of Balbi figures in the list; she is sentenced to four months' imprisonment for having spoken contemptuously of the Government.

The Duchess of Aumale was safely delivered at Naples, on the 11th inst., of a prince, who received the title of Duc de Guise. The prince was christened on the 12th, and held at the baptismal font by the King and the Dowager Princess of Salerno.

A deputation of fifteen doctors obtained an audience of the Pope some days ago, for the purpose of imploring a remission of the annual contribution required by the new law from the professional men, as well as tradesmen and all sorts of industrial artisans. His Holiness, far from granting this request, assured the representatives of the faculty that the financial distress of the State was such, that they would be lucky if no further taxes were imposed.

Nearly all the principal members of the Progressista party in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies have resigned their seats, alleging the utter uselessness of a Parliament which the Minister keeps closed, while he alters the laws of the country at his pleasure by simple decrees. The Minister, however, persists in declaring, through the *Ordre*, that the Cabinet is devoted to the constitutional cause, but that, in the present critical state of Europe, it is expedient to offer as little surface as possible to the attacks of agitators.

The Congressional banquet to Kossuth came off on the 7th inst. Three hundred members of Congress were present. Mr. King, the President of the Senate, occupied the chair; and seated on his right were Kossuth and Mr. Lynn Boyd, Speaker of the Lower House, and on his left, Daniel Webster; Secretaries Corwin and Stewart, Judge Wayne, General Houston, and Senator Seward, near at hand. The cloth being removed, the ladies admitted, and the loyal American toasts drunk, Mr. King gave the toast "Hungary," represented by their welcome and honoured guest.

Having proved herself worthy to be free by the virtues and valour of her sons, the law of nations and the dictates of justice alike demand that she shall have fair play in her struggle for independence [most enthusiastic cheering].

Kossuth arose when the cheering had subsided; and bowing feelingly, began his oration as follows:—

Sir,—As once Cyneas, the Epirote, stood among the senators of Rome, who, with an earnest word of self-conscious majesty, controlled the condition of the world, and arrested mighty kings in their ambitious march, thus, full of admiration and of reverence, I stand before you, legislators of the new Capitol—that glorious hall of your people's collected majesty. The Capitol of old yest stands, but the spirit has departed from it, and come over to yours, purified by the air of liberty. The old stands a mournful monument of the fragility of human things—yours as a sanctuary of eternal rights. The old beamed with the red lustre of conquest, now darkened by oppression's gloomy night—yours beams with freedom's bright ray. The old absorbed the world by its own centralized glory—yours protects your own nation against absorption even by itself. The old was awful with irresistible power—yours is glorious with having restricted it. At the view of the old, nations trembled—at the view of yours, humanity hopes. To the old, misfortune was only introduced with fettered hands to kneel at the triumphant conqueror's heels—to yours, the triumph of introduction is granted to unfortunate exiles, invited to the honour of a seat; and where Kings and Cæsars can never be hailed for their powers, might, and wealth, there the persecuted chief of a down-trodden nation is welcomed as your great Republic's guest, precisely because he is persecuted, helpless, and poor. In the old, the terrible *ex victis* was the rule; in yours, protection to the oppressed, malediction to ambitious oppressors, and consolation to the vanquished in a just cause. And while out of the old a conquered world was ruled, you, in yours, provide for the common confederate interests of a territory larger than the conquered world of the old. There sat men boasting their will to be the sovereigns of the world; here sit men whose glory is to acknowledge the laws of nature and of nature's God, and to do that, their sovereign, the people, wills. Sir, there is history in these parallels. History of past ages and history of future centuries may be often recorded in a few words. The small particulars to which the passion of living men clings with fervent zeal, as if the fragile fingers of men could arrest the rotation of destiny's wheel—these particulars die away. It is the issue which makes history, and that is always logical. There is a necessity of consequences wherever the necessity of position exists. Principles are the alpha; they must finish with the omega—and they will.

He recounted the story of his release—affectionately thanked the Americans for their generous interference—told again the story of his struggles, reverses, victories, and defeats—attacked centralization with his customary force—and made a touching allusion to Henry Clay, the sick and aged statesman.



He described the state of Europe—terror ruling from Paris to Pesh—as a “sensible silence,” only disturbed by the rattling of Napoleon’s fratricidal musketry, and the groans of the martyrs of liberty in the dungeons of Europe. He disclaimed any desire to involve America in “the troubles of Europe,” and denied that he had ever represented his mission as a failure. This oration was most enthusiastically applauded.—Mr. Webster followed Kossuth in responding to his own health. He made a long speech, but the pith was in the last sentence, which he gave as a “sentiment :”—

Hungarian independence, Hungarian control of her own destinies, and Hungary as a distinct nationality among the nations [great applause].

The next toast was—“The right of states only valuable when subject to the free control of those to whom they are appointed; utterly worthless to be determined by the sword of foreign interference.” Mr. Douglass responded. He said he would never enter into an alliance with England to repress the autocrat of Russia, until she should have done justice to Ireland. Before interposing he would consider the consequences to follow, and the principles involved. There might be a case in which it would be necessary to their own safety to interpose, should Russia interfere again. Then they should decide whether they would interfere; but in the meantime do all in their power to sustain the principle of international law. In conclusion he gave—“Hungary; when she shall make her next struggle for liberty, may the friends of freedom throughout the world proclaim to the ears of all European despots—Hands off, a clear field, a fair fight, and God protect the right” [applause].—General Cass made an energetic speech in responding to his health, but spoke more of sympathy than aid.

The next day Kossuth was entertained by the Jackson Democratic Association; at which five hundred persons were present. Before leaving Washington, he had an interview of Mr. Clay. A touching scene is described, but the Kentucky statesman is made to declare his firm adhesion to non-intervention.

The *New York Tribune* states that Chevalier Hulseman had written a letter to the President remonstrating against Mr. Webster’s speech at the Congressional banquet to M. Kossuth, and that Mr. Webster was preparing a response to the letter.

Eleven persons had been killed, near Savannah, by the explosion of a steamer’s boiler. Six were killed, and as many wounded, in an emigration lodging-house at New York in a panic occasioned by an alarm of fire. A considerable emigration to California of slaveowners with their slaves is said to be going forward in North Carolina. A new screw-steamer called the “South Carolina,” of 1,300 tons register, and 600 horse-power, had been launched—the destined pioneer of the projected line between Charleston and Liverpool.

Advices from Jamaica extend to the 30th of December. The Legislature adjourned on the 23rd, and were to re-assemble on the 29th. A Bill had been introduced into the House, and when the packet left, was before a Special Committee, to abolish, prospectively, the office of coroner, and to throw the duties of such officer on the magistracy of the island. The measure had received much opposition, and the press relied on the Council to settle its fate. The Christmas holidays had passed off quietly; the churches and chapels were opened, and there were not any of those barbarous exhibitions among the people which marked the season of the year in the days of slavery. The cholera had not entirely disappeared from the north side of the island.

**THE DUKE AND THE FARMER.**—On Wednesday last the Duke of Wellington being on a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle took a stroll through the streets of Windsor, intending to visit the Sheet-street Barracks, where the 2nd battalion of Grenadier Guards are quartered, his Grace being colonel of that regiment. Mr. Charles S. Cantrell, an old farmer who had recently come to reside in the town, having retired under comfortable circumstances, was also taking a stroll, and seeing the Duke making inquiries as a stranger, went up to him and politely gave “the old gentleman” his arm, offering to conduct him to the place he wanted, and away the Duke and our old English farmer went through the streets, arm in arm, in familiar chit-chat to the barracks.

**A DISTILLERY IN A COALPIT.**—The small amount of coal raised by five or six men occupying some pits near Hanley, Staffordshire, led the police to suspect that the miners were engaged in some more profitable occupation than mining, and on an exploration of the caverns a few days since, four stills were found concealed in various parts of the workings, and the chief laboratory at the bottom of one of the shafts. Through a somewhat ingeniously concealed entrance (which they broke down) a sort of labyrinthine passage was entered, which, after various turnings and windings, led the officers of justice into the whole of the secret. Here was found a still set up, which had evidently that day been at work, with fifteen tubs, containing at least from 400 to 500 gallons of wash, bottles, cans, and, in fact, all the requisites of a complete whisky distillery, and about five quarts of whisky. The whole stock in trade was of course seized, and three young men, two of whom were in the pit, and the other acting as bankman, were taken into custody. They were severally fined £30 each, for aiding and assisting, &c., in the contraband manufacture, and in default of payment were sent to prison for three months.

## THE KAFIR WAR.

On Thursday night a meeting on this melancholy topic was held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington. The hall was quite filled, and among the audience were a considerable number of ladies. The chair was taken by Mr. W. Williams, M.P. for the borough of Lambeth. A letter was read from Mr. D’Eyncourt, M.P., in which, in answer to an invitation to attend the meeting, he stated that he cordially concurred in the benevolent and Christian views of his excellent and esteemed friend Lord Glenelg, and hoped to see a speedy, a hearty, and practical recurrence to them at the Cape whenever similar circumstances might arise.

The chairman, in opening the business of the meeting, said, the present disastrous state of matters did not arise from the conduct of the Kafirs, but from the policy pursued by the Colonial Secretary and his nominee, Sir Harry Smith [hear, hear]. After a war of twelve months, it had been found necessary to send 10,000 men to the frontier, and the demand was still for more men to carry on this inglorious war with savages who were only defending the country that once belonged to them and to their fathers. It was said we could not make peace till we had subdued the Kafirs. He hoped this did not mean annihilation [hear, hear]. The evidence taken before the committee of the House of Commons proves that the Kafirs had never broken any of the engagements into which they had entered, gave it as his opinion that peace would never be preserved in the colony so long as the present system of colonial management was continued, and expressed the hope that the constitution conferred upon the colonists would be based upon the freest and most liberal grounds.

Mr. L. A. Chamerovzow moved the following resolution :—

That this meeting, deeply impressed with the injustice of the war now being waged in South Africa, would record its conviction, founded upon the evidence published under the sanction of Parliament, that our collisions with the Kafirs may be traced to the systematic course of aggressions upon their territories, which has been pursued with only one intermission from our first occupation of the colony until the present time—to our disregard of their natural rights, aggravated by our endeavours to undermine and destroy the influence of their chiefs, and to the precipitate adoption of coercive measures, when, considering the grievances of which the Kafirs and other tribes had justly to complain, forbearance was not less demanded by policy than by justice.

This resolution Mr. Chamerovzow supported by a narrative of past proceedings in Kafirland, similar to that which he has given at former meetings. The Kafirs stood upon three principles; viz., the chief, the land, and the Kafirs themselves. Our whole policy had been in opposition to these three principles of Kafirland. The cost of these wars went on in arithmetical progression. In 1834-35 there were 2,000 soldiers employed, and the cost was £500,000. In 1846-47 from 5,000 to 6,000 men were engaged, at a cost of £2,000,000; and now some 12,000 soldiers were employed in the war, and already the expenditure amounted to £1,250,000 [hear, hear].

Mr. H. Kersee seconded the resolution. He was not a member of the Peace Society, and was prepared to say that a war of defence would enlist their enthusiasm, and draw the last penny from their pockets; but a war so miserable and repugnant to principle as that now going on in Kafirland would never be cheerfully paid for by the British people [hear, hear].

Dr. Knox shortly supported the resolution. He had been long in Kafirria, and knew many of the chiefs whose names were now so often before the public. He begged the meeting to observe that they were called upon to oppose a system. It was not the character of Lord Grey or Sir H. Smith only they had to consider, but it was a system which they had to oppose—a system of aggression, of grasping, and a fixed tendency to render everything mystified and confused [hear, hear]. Even at the present moment, as if we had not already enough upon our hands, an agent had been sent to the banks of the Orange River to embroil us with five or six powerful nations. Nine years ago he had represented to Lord Stanley, then in the Colonial Office, that if they sent back into Central Africa a great black surge, that black surge would sooner or later come against us, and that 10,000 men would not be sufficient to defend the frontier against them. Lord Stanley took no notice of his warning, and now they saw how clearly his words had been verified, for more than 10,000 men were unable to protect the colony [hear, hear]. Justice must be done to the Kafir, and also to the Anglo-Saxon colonist. Those people who were represented as savages, were a noble, manly race, if left to themselves; and if they became otherwise, it was the doing of this country [hear, hear]. Colonel Graham, the founder of Graham’s Town, told him on his deathbed, that the Kafir was naturally a model of all that was humane, kind, hospitable, and generous, but that by our own doings we had converted him into a tiger [hear, hear]. He could assure them that all the expenses of the present and any other war with the Kafirs would have to be paid by this country, for certainly nothing would ever be got from the colony. He doubted whether, if they put up the whole of Kafirria for sale, it would pay one month’s expense of this war [hear, hear]. There was a great anxiety for war among military men. He knew what the feeling was. It was deemed horrible to be confined three days to their quarters; and inaction was regarded as the bane of an army.

Mr. S. Sidney here mounted the platform, and denounced a great deal of what had been said as full of misrepresentation and injustice. He hoped the meeting would not go away under the impression that all that was told them by paid agents on that

and other occasions were true. Who were the parties that had come before them that evening? They were members of a society called the Aborigines Protection Society, which meddled with every colony we had, and had always done mischief [hear, and disapprobation]. They always assumed that the black man was right and the white man wrong. The speaker proceeded, amid some interruption, further to denounce the proceedings of the Aborigines Protection Society, and called upon the meeting to judge of the questions brought forward for themselves, and not to be led away by statements coming from doubtful quarters.

Mr. Townshend indignantly defended the members of the Aborigines Protection Society from the charge of being paid agitators, and retorted the accusation upon Mr. Sidney.

Mr. J. Bell moved the following resolution :—

This meeting, firmly convinced that the true honour of the British nation is more to be advanced by a strict adherence to the principles of justice and humanity in our treatment of aboriginal tribes, than by the most overwhelming military success it may achieve over them, and that, by whatever means her Majesty’s Government may attempt to terminate the present ignominious struggle, an investigation into the grievances of the frontier tribes of the Cape colony must form an essential element in the permanent adjustment of our difficulties with them, would respectfully urge upon her Majesty’s Ministers the immediate establishment of an open court of inquiry on the spot, under the presidency of impartial civil commissioners specially appointed, as an indication of our desire to do justice, and with a view to prepare the way for the introduction of a policy more in accordance with our responsibilities as a civilized people, and with our professions as a Christian one.

The Rev. Mr. Richard seconded the resolution, and severely lectured Mr. Sidney for the gross calumny which, without the slightest proof, he had brought against the members of the Aborigines Protection Society.

It was further resolved that a memorial, founded on the resolutions, should be presented to Lord John Russell, and also a petition to the House of Commons, signed by the inhabitants of Lambeth.

**TESTIMONIAL TO MRS. COWDEN CLARKE.**—A very elegant and appropriate tribute to the perseverance and devotion of this amiable lady, who spent twelve years in writing out her “Shakespeare Concordance,” and four more in correcting the press, has been got up in New York by a few American admirers of Shakespeare. The testimonial, which has been already transmitted to Mrs. Clarke, consists of an elaborately carved rosewood easy chair. The face of Shakespeare, carved in ivory, from the Stratford bust, with appropriate encircling designs, ornaments the top rail; and below the seat are masks of tragedy and comedy. There is a reading-desk of rosewood and cedar attached, and the design of the chair and its ornamentation are from drawings by Mrs. Balmanno. In the list of subscribers we find the names of the Hon. D. Webster, H. Longfellow, W. G. Bryant, W. B. Astor, Washington Irving, &c.

**INCREASE OF LIVERPOOL.**—The total number of dwelling-houses, from £12 to £35 rental and upwards, which have been erected in Liverpool during the last year, is 867; warehouses, 11. Since the year 1838, 22,020 houses have been built within the borough.

**MACREADY AT HOME.**—The other night, the members of the Sherborne Literary Institution assembled, at the invitation of their President, W. C. Macready, Esq., at Sherborne-house, and had the gratification of hearing a masterly lecture on “Poetic Influences.” The audience, we are told, “sat spell-bound, and even the younger members will probably remember to their oldest age, the thrilling tones and electric emphasis which marked the delivery of Pope’s ‘Dying Christian.’” At the conclusion of the lecture, the members to the number of sixty were invited to partake of refreshments, which had been handsomely provided for them in an adjoining room.

**INCREASE OF INFANTICIDE IN LONDON.**—Our great cities threaten to rival those of China in the infamy of infanticide. The week before last, three infants were exposed in and about Fleet-street. On Tuesday an inquest was held at Knightsbridge, on the body of a fine male child taken out of the Round pond, in Kensington Gardens, on the previous Friday, by one of the park-keepers. From the medical evidence it appeared that the child had been born alive. The coroner observed that a very extensive system of infanticide was now carried on, which the Legislature must soon adopt means to put an end to. The jury returned an open verdict.

**DEATH OF A FOX IN A DRAWING-ROOM.**—On Friday last the meet of the old Berkshire hounds was at Kingston Inn, near Faringdon, when Reynard soon broke from a covert in the neighbourhood and led the hounds at a rattling pace to the coverts of Tubney, Appleton, and Beaselsleigh. At the latter place, the sly one made a double, and went back to Tubney, traversing nearly the same ground again, and eventually retraced his steps to Beaselsleigh, but on arriving at that village, and finding himself very hard pushed, he made a dash at the drawing-room window of the Rev. Dr. Foulkes, principal of Jesus College, Oxford, bolted through, to the no small consternation of the domestics, and sought shelter under the sofa. The hounds waiving the etiquette of an introduction, dashed also through the window, and in a few seconds poor Reynard was completely run down.

**OUR “SACRED” EXHIBITIONS.**—A few days ago the chief objects of interest in York Minster were pointed out to a party of six by a verger—the whole survey occupying about half an hour. On offering remuneration the official informed them that the charge was one shilling each, thus receiving six shillings for half an hour’s perambulation of the cathedral and use of the tongue.



**COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR MANCHESTER.**—Another of these shocking events occurred on Monday morning, at Ringley, near Manchester, resulting in the immediate death of three colliers, besides 14 others more or less burnt, of whom two are at the point of death, and three others in a dangerous state. The pit belongs to Messrs. Knowles and Stott, and is known by the name of the Cannel Mine. The shaft is from 130 to 140 yards deep, and the workings extend about 200 yards from the shaft. The colliers usually went down with safety-lamps, and tried the state of gas in their respective workings, although a fireman was employed specially for this work. On Monday morning the workmen, 30 to 40 in number, descended soon after 6 o'clock, and had stripped, but scarcely got to their workings when an explosion of a fearful nature occurred, a vivid flame rushing through all the workings from the direction of the shaft, accompanied with a rush of air and a noise like low thunder, which lasted several minutes. It knocked down many of the colliers, and threw about the tubs and waggons with such force that they were broken to pieces. It is believed that a collier named Henry Page had fired the gas. He had last been seen with a naked candle going to look in an old working only eight or nine yards from the bottom of the shaft, and where there was likely to be a quantity of gas collected, for a piece of clay with which he might make a socket for his candle. After the explosion, all the colliers made directly for the shaft, some of them wrapping their flannel jackets round them for protection, and running on hands and feet to escape as much as possible the suffocating effects of the sulphur.

**QUARTERLY RETURN OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.**—The official report on this subject is just published. It comprises the births and deaths registered by 2,190 registrars in all the districts of England during the autumn quarter ending December 31st, 1851; and the marriages in more than 12,000 churches or chapels, about 3,228 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 623 superintendent registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended September 30th, 1851. The marriages and the births exceed the average numbers; and the deaths are also slightly above the average of the corresponding quarters. For the whole of the year 1851 the births have greatly exceeded the numbers in any previous year, and the mortality has been lower than it was in any of the ten years 1841-50, except 1843, 1845, and 1850. The births, deaths, and marriages, show a balance of births over deaths, and an increase of families, which are only observed in a state of prosperity. The tendency at the end of the year to decline towards the average state of things will no doubt attract attention to the great interests and to the public health of the country.

**THE GREAT LUNACY CASE.**—On Saturday, the sixteenth day, the commission of lunacy on Mrs. Cumming terminated its labours. The jury returned the following unanimous verdict:—"That Catherine Cumming is now of unsound mind, and incapable of taking care of her property, and that she has been so since the 1st of May, 1840." The lady immediately signed a retainer to her counsel in proceedings to traverse the inquisition. The sixteen days have cost £5,600 in all! The unfortunate old lady seems, in fact, to have been the victim of law and lawyers. In 1846, they squabbled, and quarrelled, and disputed, and contested whether she was sane or insane, over a former commission, at an expense of between £2,000 and £3,000, without settling the question; and ever since she has been in legal hot water. First she had an action of trover to recover her title deeds. Then she had an indictment for perjury hanging over her head. Next came the preliminary struggle for a new commission before the Lord Chancellor. Lastly followed the commission itself. In less than five years she has had no fewer than seven attorneys-at-law teasing, and tormenting, and plaguing her; assisted, probably, by twice as many barristers, whom she never saw. And all this fuss, and contention, and litigation, ill-blood, bad feeling, irritation, and animosity is about a lady, seventy-three years of age, paralyzed in both limbs, and troubled with disease in the bladder—but with £400 or £500 a-year in fee-simple.

**WHAT AND WHERE IS OUR NAVY?**—Our present naval force "is," says the *Daily News*, "such as the world never before saw at the disposal of a single State." For philanthropic purposes we have an armed flotilla of eight vessels—five of which are fast sailing steamers—having a total of eighty-eight guns, off the eastern coast of South America. For similar benevolent objects we keep no fewer than twenty-three vessels of war on the slave-trading coasts of Africa; besides nine ships, including three steamers, at the Cape. Then there are between the North American and West Indian stations fourteen ships, out of which five are steamers, bearing a total of 263 guns; while in the Eastern Ocean there are no less than fourteen vessels, four of them steamers, mounting 286 guns, and in the more remote Pacific, fifteen, carrying 292 guns. The Lisbon squadron consists of eight vessels with 318 guns; and, finally, the Mediterranean fleet comprises a force of six line-of-battle ships of 120 to 78 guns each, two fifty-gun frigates, and nine steamers, which, with lesser craft, make up twenty in all, carrying 780 guns.

**THE FRANKLIN SEARCH.**—It has been notified to the engineers at Portsmouth, that volunteers are required for the steam-vessels fitting up for the Arctic expedition about to proceed to Wellington Channel, to make further search for Sir John Franklin and the missing navigators; and several of the engineers have volunteered for that service.

**REPRESENTATION OF NOTTINGHAM.**—An address from Mr. Thomas Gisborne, the Radical ex-M.P. for Nottingham, has been distributed amongst the electors of that town, announcing his intention to re-solicit their suffrage at the next election.

**THE ACTION, MILLER v. SALOMONS,** came off in the Court of Exchequer on Monday. Only one of the several counsel engaged had completed his argument, when the Court rose. The further hearing of the case was appointed for this day.

**PONTFRAC.**—Mr. Ellis, late of Rotherham College, has accepted a cordial invitation to the pastorate of the Independent Church at Pontefract, and commences his labours on Sunday next, the 1st of February.

**RECENT STORMS IN THE NORTH.**—The Scottish paper chronicles many fatal incidents arising from the late heavy snow falls. "Messies of Strathbrann came on Friday to Crief, to visit a son and transact business. The son remonstrated with his father against returning that day, in consequence of the severity of the storm; but without effect. He set off for home, and his son accompanied him a mile above Gilmerton. As, however, he did not make his appearance at night, his family were alarmed, and next day a search was made for him. A bundle was found about the middle of the Sma' Glen, which was recognised as his. This made the parties persevere in their search; which they did all that day and the next (Saturday), but with no success. On Sunday they renewed their exertions, with a number of men and their dogs; and, after a considerable amount of labour, his body was discovered by a dog, in a deep wreath of snow, near the bridge of Newton." "At Killin, on the morning of Friday, Alexander Cameron, shepherd to Mr. McNea, Glenlocay, was found dead in the sheep-fank. Cameron had been at a late wake all the night of Wednesday; from which he went to the hill on Thursday morning, intending to return to the funeral; but in attempting to drive his flock to a place of safety, he had fallen a victim to the severity of the storm. His faithful collies remained two days beside the dead body."

**EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.**—On Monday morning, shortly before 8 o'clock, a fire, attended with a great loss of property, and it is feared fatal consequences, broke out on the premises belonging to Mr. Foletti, looking-glass and picture-frame manufacturer, 64, Banner-street, St. Luke's. Unfortunately, Mrs. Foletti was in the second floor front, and before anyone had time to procure a ladder or the fire-escape, she jumped out of window, and fell on the stone flags beneath. In falling, her head came violently in contact with the foot pavement, by which she was completely stunned, and, it is feared, fatally injured. Six houses were more or less damaged.

## POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, Jan. 28, Two o'clock.

### CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday announced the nomination of the senators, and the salaries of the Council of State. The *Times* remarks upon the composition of these bodies, that it "is even of a lower character than had been anticipated, and that some of the most important names which were to have figured in them have been peremptorily withdrawn. We seek in vain in what remains for men of independence or of fixed principles. If these are the Councils of the future empire they are formed of the dross and scum of the monarchy. With the addition of the relatives and personal adherents of Louis Napoleon, we find in the list of the Senate 17 Generals occupying a secondary rank in the army, 16 members of the ex-Chamber of Peers, illustrious only by their birth, 14 members of the late Representative Chambers, 3 Admirals, and 19 other persons, some men of science, some jurists, and some taken from the humbler grades of the Administration."

At a meeting of 35 men representing the different operative associations of Paris, to discuss the propriety of emigrating to the United States of America, the first and principal speaker was a cabinetmaker, whose productions attracted much attention at the Exhibition. He said:—

The events which have recently taken place in France have changed the conditions of existence of the fraternal associations, which were founded immediately after the great revolution of February. What is wanting to the new institutions we adopted in good faith, and realized with success, is liberty. You are aware that, in a great number of places, such as Lyons, Limoges, and Lille, the operative associations of every corps have been suddenly dissolved by the authorities. You know it has been said that these associations were merely secret societies in disguise. You are also aware that the Prefecture of Police has ordered the erasure of the word "Association" written on the walls of Paris as indicating the site of our ateliers and our shops. It is my firm conviction that what has been done at Lille, at Lyons, and Limoges, will be done in Paris against us. Since liberty is refused us, for a long time perhaps in France, although it must pain us to quit our country, let us transport our free industry to a free land.

A Commission of Emigration was elected by ballot.

Several proprietors of wine shops in Paris have posted a notice in their parlours announcing that their customers are forbidden to speak of politics.

The Commercial Treaty between Hanover and the Zollverein was affirmed on the 23rd by both the Hanoverian Chambers. This result sets at rest all the apprehensions entertained that the influence of Austria would prevail with the new Ministry. The

Prussian Government can now summon the Congress of the Zollverein at Berlin, and receive the formal adhesion of the several States to the treaty.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* states that the answer of Lord Granville to the representations of Russia, Austria, France, and the German Confederation, with reference to the political exiles, has been received.

A new organization of spies has just taken place throughout Rome, on an extended plan. In every *riens* or quarter some decidedly *papaline* shopkeeper has been appointed head inspector, with a band of other tradesmen at his orders, whose duty it is to pick up all kinds of intelligence that may be useful to the Government with respect to the internal condition of the city, especially through the medium of the servants who are sent out every morning to make purchases for the families they serve.

### COLONEL THOMPSON ON THE PROSPECT OF INVASION.

At a dinner given to the member for Bradford, on Monday evening, Colonel Thompson said, if he differed, and differ perhaps he must, with some friends respecting the course they and he had taken, and might possibly take hereafter, it was to be regretted, but no man was bound to calculate on the unlikely and improbable. Six months ago he did not expect to see the old dragon and the enchanter upon their legs, as he now saw them. But if the dragon and the enchanter had come upon them, what was left for them to do, but to turn true knight-errants and attack them again? [hear, hear, and applause.] This they should be prepared to do, and be thankful if the stream rushed forth as it had done before. He was not come there to cause any alarm, but prevention, they all knew, was better than cure. One thing he knew must be done. They must get rid of all mad wars if they were to have a serious one. They must not carry on a war under the instigation of men who should, if justice were done them, be put under the care of their friends [laughter and cheers]. Give them fair play, and they would hold out against the world, as hitherto. But they must have fair play. And what was more, so far as they could help it, they would have fair play [hear, hear]. Anything of an offer from the present Government must always be received with this reservation—they must, as was said in Yorkshire, sift out the men who were not wise, men who had not their proper wits about them, the men who committed open folly, and then they would stand by the remainder if they would stand by the people [cheers]. He trusted he should witness such conduct as would be appreciated by the wise and the intelligent in those who, he trusted, would be their leaders, and, if so, they would go on until they saw the end of the present difficulty, and the great result would be an increase of the general happiness. Let there be no expression of hatred or exasperation. They would bide their time, and accept the first proper assurance which they could trust of continued amity [hear, hear]. Their vocation was to live at peace with all men, and improving themselves first, that in so doing they might contribute to the improvement of their neighbours also. [The gallant colonel resumed his seat amidst loud cheering.]

A meeting was held last night in the large school-room, Cowper-street, City-road, "to give an expression of public feeling upon the subject of the *coup d'état* in France, and the threatening aspect assumed by the despotic powers of Europe against the independence of this country, and to assert the rights of European nations to freedom and nationality." Mr. W. H. Hows was called to the chair. Mr. Shaen moved a resolution to that intent. Mr. Boggis seconded the resolution, stating that the object of the meeting was to claim brotherhood with other nations, and not to provoke strife. They had no desire to war against men but against systems—such systems as the tyranny and despotism in continental states. The resolution with others was unanimously agreed to.

The *Daily News* of this morning says:—"It is now certain that an augmentation of the army will take place. We understand that within the last few days orders have been issued to raise recruits in anticipation of this augmentation. This increase, it is now settled, will be in the infantry, and will, we hear, be effected by raising all regiments at home from 750 to 1,000 rank and file each. Some other changes are to be made, but we understand that the entire augmentation will be about 10,000 men—no officers are, it is said, to be added. The measure in detail will be shortly published."

**HEALTH OF LONDON.**—The official return states that in the week ending last Saturday, 1,081 deaths were registered in the districts of the metropolis. In the two previous weeks, the numbers were successively 1,111 and 1,096; the last returns, therefore, show a continuous decline, though not to any considerable extent. In the ten corresponding weeks of 1842-51, the average number of deaths was 1,089, which, if a certain amount be added for increase of population, becomes 1,198. On this corrected average, the mortality of last week shows a decrease of 137. Last week the births of 788 boys and 810 girls, in all 1,598 children, were registered in London. The average number in seven corresponding weeks of 1845-51 was 1,403.

**CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE,** Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1852.

With very limited supplies of foreign Grain, as well as a falling off in the quantity of English, our Grain Trade is assuming a very firm tone at gradually improving prices.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 500 qrs.; Foreign, 160 qrs. Barley—English, 850 qrs.; Oats—English, 710 qrs.; Irish, 5,500 qrs.; Foreign, 800 qrs. Flour—English, 1,500 casks.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. M. C." has a good poetic vein, but wants more culture to justify a public appearance.

"A Lover of Consistency." We do not deem it expedient—never have done—for Dissenters to unite with State-churchmen in opposition to the Maynooth grant. They should stand upon their own principles, as Churchmen uniformly do.

"F. T." His request comes unfortunately too late. Correspondents should always retain a copy of the communications they wish to preserve, as we cannot undertake to return those we reject.

"J. Dickenson." It is not a legal item.

"Thomas Clarke." Too long and too general.

"E. Chartier" will see, from a letter published elsewhere, that there is no necessity for the publication of his communication.

"An Old Subscriber." Our space is pre-occupied.

ERRATUM.—Mr. C. Rose, of Dorking, writes:—"There was a somewhat important mistake in my letter as it appeared in the *Noncon* of last week; instead of by the 'perversion' of the centralising principle, it should have been 'pervasion.'"

THE SHAKESPEARE TESTIMONIAL TO KOSSUTH.—Received for this object, penny subscriptions from Mr. R. S. Bendale, and thirteen friends; Mr. W. H. Stevenson, jun., and ten friends; and 3s. 6d. collected by Mr. H. Pidduck, Hanley.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28, 1852.

## SUMMARY.

THE revolution of despotism in France still holds on its way unchecked. The *Moniteur* has become the French statute-book, and new laws, fresh from the bureau of the autocrat, appear almost daily. Some are simply destructive, and dissolve that which previously had existence and organization, if not inherent force. Some are constructive, and show the skill of the usurper in disguising under the thin drapery of institutions the absolutism centred in his own hands. Some are financial, and it is certainly curious to observe the *sang froid* with which one man disposes of the produce of national taxation. These, however, are now beginning to yield in interest to others of a different character. Last week two decrees were levelled at the members of the Orleans family—one declaring the children of Louis Philippe incapable of holding property in France, and compelling them to dispose of whatever they possess there within a twelvemonth; and the other confiscating the whole of that property which belonged to Louis Philippe prior to his accession to the throne, of which he had made a donation to his sons before his acceptance of the crown, and which the Constituent Assembly declared to be rightfully theirs. This act of spoliation even M. Morny refused to sanction, and, consequently, he, together with three others of the *coup-d'état* ministers, has been forced to vacate office, while the President's major-domo, M. de Persigny, hitherto the concealed spring of all the usurper's movements, comes forward and openly takes upon him the duties which, until now, have been executed by tools. The Executive Government has undergone complete remodelling, and the newly constituted ministry is installed in power. Meanwhile, the progress of Louis Napoleon has driven from him all the men whose names might have gilded his administration with conventional respectability—not excepting M. Montalembert. True, crowds of pleasure-seekers flock to the state ball at the Tuileries, but where has ever Paris failed in furnishing numbers to whom political considerations are as nothing when compared with a few hours of brilliant gaiety?

The invasion panic continues, but, we think, with milder symptoms. It will not be likely to answer the purposes for which it was originated—namely, a large increase of the annual estimates, and a considerable addition to the army. The tone of the press, whilst admitting the possibility of danger, indicates also, pretty clearly, the course which should be taken with a view to avert it. It is beginning to be felt that if upwards of £15,000,000 a-year cannot be made to provide security against lawless invasion from abroad, our security would not be increased by any tame acquiescence in a proposal to augment the sum. The money will not purchase safety for the nation, even on the principles of the most warlike, unless it be judiciously expended; and were national defences the only object of Government in the appropriation of it, the sum granted by the people is held to be amply sufficient. The possibility of an invasion, therefore, suggests, not an increase of our estimates, but a searching investigation into Government modes of expending them. This tone, we predict, will rapidly and marvellously abate the assumed terrors of military authorities and subordinates. The fever, however, is taking another turn. English gentlemen are accustoming themselves to contemplate the possibility of self-defence, and rifle clubs and corps are becoming quite the rage. Should the mania lead to anything further than a vast waste of time and gunpowder, it may, perhaps, conduct to the conclusion

that a standing army is a superfluity, and that the safety of Great Britain may be better left in the hands of her people, than committed to the keeping of a mercenary military.

One of the least happy results of the panic above adverted to, is the indisposition it produces to entertain domestic reforms, and the excuse it will furnish to our legislators for refusing any but the most meagre change in the representative system. There have been, it is true, some large public meetings of late, at Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Nottingham, and other localities; but it is impossible to deny that the question of Parliamentary reform has not stirred the nation to its depths: for our own part, we cannot profess to be taken by surprise that such should have been the case—we have all along anticipated it, although we have done our best to prevent it. But we are much mistaken if the apparent apathy continue beyond the opening of the session. The *Edinburgh Review*, the favourite organ of official and aristocratic Whigs, leads to the inference that the expected measure of Lord John Russell will be meagre in the extreme. We can well believe this—and we believe, moreover, that the public, who might, perchance, have tolerated continued inaction, will resent any attempt at any petty tinkering of the constitution. Lord John's persistence in the doctrine of finality might have been better borne with than his disappointment of the hopes excited by his recent promise. The country cannot brook the re-opening of this fundamental question for the mere sake of correcting a few minor details. If meddled with at all, it must be meddled with by no trembling hand. However, within a week or two it will be seen whether our interpretation of public sentiment is correct or mistaken. Our present opinion is that a little-go of reform will elicit such a spontaneous outburst of popular disapproval as will place the entire question in a light calculated to impress the minds of the gravest and most cautious statesmen.

The strike of the engineers still continues—the operatives steadily refusing to depart from their resolution. There can be no doubt that it will inflict severe loss and suffering upon both masters and men. It may also, if protracted, transfer to other countries much of that business in which England has hitherto taken the lead, and which has been to her a source of wealth and pride. Whether either party is wise in obstinately standing upon extremes, and refusing to listen to compromise, can only be seen in the result. We fear that both will be compelled to regret that they did not, in the first instance, approach each other in a more conciliatory spirit.

We regret being obliged to give up all hope of hearing that there are more survivors from the ill-fated "Amazon." No other boats have been found, or heard of, and the likelihoods that such will be the case have now sunk down to zero. The loss of the "Amazon" gives an additional interest to the trial trip of the "Orinoco"—a boat built for the same company, on the same model, and for the same line of service, and which poor Captain Symons was to have commanded. Thoroughly has her sea-worthiness been tested, for she braved the frightful gale of Saturday night, and behaved herself in the most satisfactory manner. Let us hope for her a long career of active service, and a full realization of the splendid promise given by the first trial of her powers.

Once more the name of Ireland is coupled with assassination. Ribandism marks its victims, and they fall. Mr. Chambré is the last sufferer. No landlord knows whether himself will not be the next. The immediate cause of these outrages none can divine—the efficient remedy for them appears to be equally hidden. Perhaps, they are the last relics of a now expiring system, and, in a few years, may die out for ever.

Two or three ecclesiastical topics claim a passing reference. The agitation against the Maynooth grant, which shows an intense central force rather than a spontaneity of public concern—the meeting of Church clergy and laity to promote the holding of diocesan synods, which reveals a want in the establishment more keenly felt than easily supplied—an address to Scotch volunteers, which points to a judicious plan of action, but proposes no step towards realizing it—and an article on Bishop Philpotts in the *Edinburgh Review*, which his lordship has answered by a pamphlet published to-day, of which we may take some notice next week, may all be regarded as, in their several ways, signs of the times. Each of them will probably claim fuller attention from us hereafter.

Foreign intelligence, setting aside that from France, is not very stirring. That which will most interest our readers comes from Austria. The government of that empire is at once gratifying its spleen against England, and pleasing its ultramontane priests, by summarily ejecting from its territory all the Protestant missionaries from this country, who have long been quietly and successfully pursuing their beneficent vocation. Messrs. Wingate and Smith, Free Church missionaries, have orders to leave Pesth—Mr. Edwards to quit

Lemberg—and the agents of the Bible Society to depart forthwith from the Austrian States. These orders, as our contemporary, the *Edinburgh News*, observes, "are not, perhaps, of so much importance in themselves, except as indicating the cruel and arbitrary course on which Austria is prepared to enter in order to indulge to her utmost the mean spite and intense hatred towards Englishmen by which she is animated."

## THE LAST MOVE OF THE DICTATOR.

LOUIS NAPOLEON rushes forward in his mad career with breathless rapidity. 'Tis his only chance—and the end of it is ruin. Within little more than six weeks he has destroyed almost every public institution in France—the Parliament, the press, the constitution, law, liberty—substituting for them all his own arbitrary will. Decree follows decree in quick succession, and the wonder and misgiving excited by the next proceeding have scarcely time to make themselves felt, before they are perfectly obliterated by the last. Repose, is, by a righteous retribution, denied him. To stop is to fall. He must go on, and that quickly. As he nears his end, he will be compelled to accelerate his pace. We have seen some surprising things—before long we shall see others which will beat them hollow.

The last great act of Louis Napoleon is one of spoliation. By ancient law, the property belonging to the kings of France when they came to the Crown, became thenceforth State property—merged into the public domains. When Louis Philippe was assured of mounting the throne as King of the French, he made a donation of much of his private property to his sons—thus evading the spirit of the law. It was decided, however, by the highest legal authorities, that the deed was valid—and the vast estates thus nominally transferred from sire to sons, remained and were recognised as private property. The Republicans of 1848 respected the arrangement. Louis Napoleon is less scrupulous and more needy. The whole of this property he has declared by decree to revert to the State, and as sole representative of the national will, has already determined on its distribution. Soldiers, priests, operatives, are to share the plunder—the army, the Church, the poor. But the Orleans family have estates which never owned Louis Philippe as proprietor. These they must sell within a year, for the usurper declares them incapable of holding property in France.

This act is a blunder which neither M. de Morny, M. Fould, nor M. Rouher, could be prevailed upon to sanction. Their resignations are accepted—their vacant places filled by more obsequious and more audacious creatures. Casabianca and Persigny are to do the work which was too disreputable for their predecessors—to be thrown aside for worse than themselves when they begin to hesitate. Of course, this barefaced robbery cuts off from any possible acquiescence in the new order of things, all the Orleansists. The number of this party might be small, but it comprised the most influential men in public life. Statesmen, diplomatists, parliamentary chiefs, philosophers, generals—the *élite* of these classes were Orleansist in their sympathies. Between them and the upstart President, there is now opened an impassable gulf. Policy might have gradually edged the greater number of these men into the circle of Louis Napoleon's supporters, had time been allowed them—but this is now rendered impossible by regard to personal character. The opinion which was adverse to Napoleon is, as respects this party, quickened into personal feeling, and to simple disapprobation will be added bitter hatred and keen desire of revenge.

But this is not all. Frenchmen might witness the sudden destruction of all the safeguards of public freedom, and yet, after a brief interval, be gay. Such is the price we must pay, they might reflect, for the preservation of property, endangered by a vast conspiracy of Socialists. Better Louis Napoleon and the sacredness of private rights than a National Assembly and the possibility of such rights being overturned. To all such anodynes the usurper has affixed the word—*poison*. With the eyes open, they can be resorted to no longer for soothing anxious disquietudes. The man has already openly, shamelessly, greedily, put forth his hand to clutch what law had declared to be private, and he divides the spoil between those who will want more—progressively, more. The case may seem exceptional—may be so—but it has about it a shockingly ominous look. 'Tis clear that Louis Napoleon is not sensitive on that point where, above all others, France took him to be sensitive. He rushes, without caution or hesitancy, to the border line which runs between confiscation and robbery. Who can tell whither his necessities will next hurry him? He has hungry clients—hungry, clamorous, reckless. Will they respect his scruples, supposing him to have any? Has he not once trod the way to the spoliation of the rich—can he not repeat the process? Are there no capitalists in France whose title to their wealth may be found to have a flaw in it as discernible as



in that of the Orleans family? The tiger has tasted blood—who can trust him henceforth? Besides this subsidizing of the unemployed, these largesses to the army, these bribes to ultramontane priests, swallow up public property without leaving anything to show for it. France sees her substance wasted, without even the shadow of a return. It might better have been flung into the sea. It reproduces nothing—it merely pampers what it were desirable to starve—a spirit of dependence—a desire of realizing without toil—of enjoying without previous labour—of having wages without earning them. Did France say "Oui" to Louis Napoleon's demands, in expectation of any such result as this?

We do not wonder that even M. Montalembert's charity is not wide enough to cover a crime like this. We are not surprised that all men in France who set the smallest value on character, are declining to serve under such a chief—all women who regard reputation, are solicitous of cutting him and his officials. The thing cannot stop here. Tyrants may rule in spite of public opinion—but whenever did tyrant succeed in opposition to public sentiment? The man upon whom the intelligence of his own nation frowns, and from whom its virtue shrinks with loathing, cannot long govern even by soldiers and priests. The feeling of a whole community becomes contagious. Generals are not proof against it. Hierarchs themselves become infected by it. Both will discover before long, that they can serve themselves more surely by ridding France of an intolerable nuisance, than by compelling her to endure it.

It would seem as if already Louis Napoleon had detected in the countenance of society some expressions of the chill which has struck its heart. The *Moniteur* hastens to assure Europe that further "exceptional measures" are deemed unnecessary, leading it to infer that, henceforth despotism will be able to walk within the limits of law. Louis Napoleon would, no doubt, be too happy to believe this. But is it, in the nature of things, possible? Is he not even more a slave than his subjects—a slave to the very bodies to whom this last sop was flung? Has he power over his own destiny? Has he not deliberately put himself into the hands of unscrupulous men, whose ultimate purpose is, not his satisfaction, but their own? We may rely upon it that we have seen but the commencement of "exceptional" proceedings, for every new crime creates the necessity for a host of others.

If war with England offered to Louis Napoleon a remote chance of extricating himself from his position, we could not regard it as improbable. But, look which way he will, that is a direction in which he will surely discern least hope. A calamity which would instantly make itself felt through all classes of society, in the sudden interruption of commerce, in the cessation of employment, in the increase of taxation, and in the terrors of the conscription, is little likely to commend itself to the sympathies of even the French people, when the drift of it would plainly be, to put down the last vestiges of constitutional liberty in Europe, and to maintain in power a perjurer, a tyrant, and a spoliator of private property. That Louis Napoleon is unprincipled cannot be denied—that he is utterly blind to the future cannot justly be affirmed. Still, uncertainty overhangs his course—an uncertainty which may well justify this country in demanding from Her Majesty's ministers a full account of the manner in which they are spending the fifteen and a half millions sterling granted them for defensive purposes. We earnestly trust that the easy credence given by the public to invasion bugbears, will stimulate to a searching inquiry into that greatest of all shames—an extravagant expenditure upon war establishments which, when the hour of trial approaches, are found to be little better than conglomerates of political corruption.

#### TO ARMS!—FOR WHAT?

THERE can be no doubt that we are fairly in for a severe attack of the war fever—we had almost written "scarlet fever," but remembered that the attack partakes this time more of "the blues." Our daily and weekly contemporaries have very much the appearance of newspapers of the year 1804; when the white tents of the "army of England" were visible from the Sussex coast. Their columns are sonorous with tocsin-like appeals to the patriotism and courage of Englishmen. We do not pretend to see a red-jacket behind every gong, or to read a name from the army-list beneath every *nom de guerre*. The clamour is too general to be altogether factitious. There is an evident spontaneity and fervour about the thing. Many are plainly alarmed, and many more are obviously very excited. Some really believe we are in danger of invasion—others encourage the notion from ulterior (not selfish) motives. The organs of the monied and commercial interests are possibly sincere in preaching the necessity of defence—some democratic journals hope that if the blood of John Bull can be raised to a war heat, he will strike out, whether or not he be struck, and that

the blow would fall upon the absolutist monarchies. Property is always timid. The people who could readily forgive the *coup d'état*, the fusillading, and the deportations, turn pale now that it comes to confiscation—shudder at the thought of a decree in the *Moniteur* authorizing so many divisions to pay themselves for their services in December from the coffers of the wealthy Londoners, and in the name of Waterloo. Significantly enough, the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange are the first to form a rifle club. With this class we do not care to reason. We address ourselves to the great body of taxpayers and bread-eaters, who, though harassed and mulcted far beyond their liking, are generous and high-spirited enough for any sacrifice *pro aris et focis*—would bear or brave anything in defence of the refugees whose protection is the rumoured *casus belli*. We entreat them not to be hurried into measures which may precipitate what they would avert, and retard rather than advance that holy cause of universal liberty, to which we are as devoted as the loudest bawler for a national guard and more cannon.

We do not retract or qualify the admission we have already made—that war with France is a possibility, an ugly possibility; that the hideous visage may be nearer than at any time since 1815. We have read with sympathetic interest the letter of a "South Saxon" in the *Times*. "Overpowering as are our motives for maintaining friendly relations with the French people," says the writer, "they are bound in still heavier recognisances to keep the peace with us." And he proceeds to prove, beyond a shadow of doubt, that war with England would be utter ruin to the merchants and manufacturers of France; that her mercantile ports would be blockaded, and the *ateliers* of Paris deprived of employment. "A war with England!" he exclaims. "What do those words imply? An interruption of the foreign trade of France; a convulsion in all the seats of manufacturing industry; a falling off of 25 per cent. in the revenue; an addition of 50 per cent. to the expenditure; a fall of *rentes* to 50, and of railway shares and other stock in the same proportion." But we cannot evade the force of the journalists' interrogative comment:—

"Does France or any other nation uniformly pursue its best interests? Even if it sees them, does it always see the way to them, and has it always a voice in the matter? . . . ."

"But, after all, is it the French people that we are concerned with in this question? The French people no longer exists as a political reality. It has leased itself for ten years, at the very least, to one man, and that man at the head of half a million soldiers. The contingency that we have to provide against is not the decision that seven million citizens may come to, or that a Legislature may sanction, but the resolution that one man may form to-night and act upon to-morrow—or, to take his own order, may form this morning and act upon to-night. . . . When Louis Philippe was King, as our correspondent reminds us, and when the Syrian question threatened a rupture, a deputation from Bordeaux and other seaports gained an interview with him, at night, and refused to quit his presence till he had promised there should be no war. But Louis Philippe is no longer King. There is no constitutional King. There is a dictator, who has hitherto shown himself proof against such appeals, and who would probably not give the merchants of Bordeaux time to remonstrate. Nay, it is very possible that their first intimation of their own President's acts would be the presence of three or four British steamers off their own port, seeking speedy reprisals for sudden transgression. The people of France will have to pay for the war, if war there is to be, and they will have to fight it out, but they will not be consulted about it, and their interests will only be represented through the medium of the President's own passion or convenience. That he will be influenced by the temper of the army is likely enough; for it is on that army, and not on the votes of the seven millions, that he really depends. But when was there ever an army that was not for war? Does 'A South Saxon' think otherwise even of the British army?"

We disclaim the credulity of hoping aught from the right principle, or much from the sober sense, of Louis Napoleon. We admit the characteristic liability of the French people, even above other peoples, to be deluded by passion into forgetfulness of their most palpable and material interests. We assent to the representation of their political powerlessness. But we assert that the French are more easily blinded to their interests than to their honour. They can only be led astray by the scent of "liberty" or "glory." Open bucaneeering has no charms for the most dissolute of their politicians or the fiercest of their soldiers. Napoleon won his triumphs by the inspiration of the Revolution, and fell when that inspiration was exhausted. Algeria was conquered in the name of humanity. For the invasion of England some more highly gilded lure than vengeance for traditional perfidies would be needed. An army deeply tinged with Socialism would not be so very eager to desolate the country which alone affords asylum to the apostles of that sect. A descent upon Albion could not be so quietly or quickly arranged as the arrest of eighty Parisians and the dissolution of the National Assembly. The "note of preparation" must be heard in every port of France; and loud enough to arouse the remonstrances of those classes at whose murmurs the tyrant is already observed to he-

sitate. We appeal to the people of England to strengthen the interests of peace—to show confidence in the respect of their neighbours for the vows interchanged last summer in the Crystal Palace and at the Hôtel de Ville—by abstaining from a warlike attitude, and contenting themselves with rendering efficacious the means of defence which they maintain at such an enormous annual cost.

We believe that to the latter a change of Government—a change of method and of men—is an essential preliminary. In the men who have distributed our magnificent fleet in all parts of the world, and keep most and the best ships where they are least needed—who suffer the most disgusting frauds to be practised upon the naval service, and perpetuate the most absurd and burdensome regulations in the military—in whose administration there is no unity but that of feebleness, and no progress but in decay—with whom aristocratic mediocrity or party servility is the only title to promotion, and genius a disqualification for any position in which it can subserve patriotism—in these Ministers, we have simply this faith, that another year's continuance of them in office will be a less evil than a French invasion only, because it may not involve wholesale loss of life. Some of them may be yoked with new and better men, and draw steadily; but as a set, they must be utterly extirpated from the seats—literally with them "the seats"—of office. We cannot resist the temptation of further quoting the vigorous expression of similar sentiments in the *Times*, under the signature of "An Englishman"—a writer whose previous letters on France combine the severity of Junius with the eloquence of Burke:—

"The Cabinet is an infirmary, a ward for decayed statesmen and valetudinary Whigs. The designation of the 'happy family,' by which they are popularly known, is most unhappy. The real 'happy family' consists of the most incongruous creatures—of the cat and the rat, the owl and the mouse, the hawk and the linnet, of animals that prey and that are preyed upon. The Ministers resemble them in one point only—their excessive tameness. A more fortunate comparison would have been to one of those brass bands which form the glory of Vauxhall and the minor theatres. Some six or eight gentlemen, of various ages, heights, and sizes, with the same name, the same features, and the same cut, play upon the same wind instrument. The effect, though singular, is certainly monotonous. The family 'tie' is too conspicuous. In the Cabinet, the 'virtues' of the Greys and Elliots are relieved only by those of the Elliots and the Greys, and on the casual introduction of a new member curiosity is busy, and is sure to be rewarded by the ultimate discovery of a relationship. The Ministry has been breeding in and in, with the natural and inevitable result of political cretinism—scrofula and rickets."

Yet to keep in office these men will be the almost certain effect of a war fever. Of that we have already abundant indications. Rumour narrows the dimensions of the promised Reform Bill with every rise of public spirit towards the boiling point. The *Spectator* hints that the eve of an invasion is not just the time for a wide extension of political power. The writer we have quoted above asks whether Lord John Russell does not intend to live upon the panic this year, as he lived upon the Exhibition last? If he backed out of his promise altogether, on the ground of unforeseen and eminently critical circumstances, the mob of lordlings and squires would cheer him to the echo, and would bear him harmless from the diluted anger of Radical members. If war were even declared, neither the removal nor the invigoration of the Whigs would be a necessary consequence. There would be "a magnanimous abstinence from factious opposition in the presence of a common danger"—larger armaments would be voted; extraordinary powers conferred—for another session, at least, indolence and incompetence would sit like a nightmare upon the national energies—perhaps until some Walcheren expedition or convention of Cintra roused an implacable tempest. And let not belligerent sympathizers with Hungary and Italy, flatter themselves that their cause would be promoted by these men. The real people would have little chance of regaining the martial bearing so much desiderated in some quarters, still less of becoming citizen soldiers. The United Irishmen exploit would be permitted no chance of repetition. The vote would not accompany the rifle—or rather, the rifle would not hastily be entrusted to men without the vote. The *Standard* is significantly sententious. "Persons who can afford to pay for arms and clothing, &c., say £10 a man, and feel that they have leisure to devote to military education, are just the men upon whom the Crown and the country may rely with most perfect confidence in any emergency." Government by cliques being identified with Crown and country.—Fellow-countrymen! before we rush "to arms," let us ask ourselves "for what?"

**STATISTICS OF LUNATICS.**—From the annual report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, just printed, it appears that on the 1st of January, 1851, there were 16,546 insane persons confined in asylums, hospitals, and licensed houses in England and Wales, of whom 7,843 were male, and 8,613 female.

Lamartine's "History of the Restoration" is not allowed to be advertised for sale in France, in consequence of its hostility to the memory of the Emperor.



## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

## AN IRISH LANDLORD OF "THE OLDEN TIME."

(From the Times).

A correspondent, who has assumed the *soubriquet* of "Justice," with what reason will presently appear, has favoured us with a letter upon the subject of the late Lord Portarlington. The letter of our correspondent is racy at every line of the rich flavour of Irish landlordism. We do not speak of Irish landlordism in its present sober, business-like attire, but of the fine old claret-drinking, fox-hunting, creditor-bilking landlordism of other days, when hair-triggers were in the ascendant, and no ungenial influences of the ledger and the cash-book interfered with the full perfection of the system. Our correspondent should have lived in Castle Rackrent while Castle Rackrent had either credit or consideration. His sympathies are not with stamped receipts or closed accounts. The object of his tender admiration is an Irish gentleman in difficulties. An O'Shaughnessy or O'Toole struggling with embarrassments, according to the traditional practice of the illustrious wearers of these illustrious names, is just the theme upon which he grows warm and eloquent. There was the late Lord Portarlington, now—a fine fellow—who used to occupy "the small-sized, neat house, which a gentleman of £5,000 a-year would be entitled to inhabit." Oh! Ireland, Ireland, when will thy sons learn to put five lines upon paper without an empty boast? Gentlemen of a *bond fide* £5,000 per annum, inhabiting small-sized, neat houses, are so common in Ireland that our friend "Irish Justice" can afford to speak of them in this tone of lordly indifference. However, the controversy, such as it is, appears, in our correspondent's opinion, to turn upon the amount of the late Lord Portarlington's possessions. Let us see what light he throws upon the subject himself. "The late Earl never had the £35,000 a-year stated. For many years he was in the 23rd Dragoons." The less we say about his "famous charges" the better. So we will turn to the facts of the case, as they appear upon our correspondent's letter, and frankly confess that we are unable to extract any definite idea either from the negative or affirmative statement before us. We will state the case as an arithmetical problem:—"A man has not got £35,000 a-year, but he has served in the Light Dragoons—find the amount of his income." Nor are we much assisted by the subsequent assertions that the late Lord Portarlington's father bequeathed to him certain encumbrances; but, as a set-off, his aunt left him a considerable estate. What is the result? The allegations are lamentably loose, and appear set out for the express purpose of confusing the mind of the reader, and putting anything like a conclusion out of the question. There is, however, a certain portion of our friend's statement which appears founded on fact. The late Earl of Portarlington lived hard, drank hard, and scattered his money right and left. This, in Hibernian phrase, runs, "He was a good-natured man, but lamentably easy." His creditors at last doubled back upon him, and brought him to account. Our Irish friend writes, "He was a prey to swindlers and sharpers, disguised as gentlemen, and was cruelly robbed to a frightful extent." How much truth there is in the vague assertion that in one particular instance a knot of swindlers, "who were not Irishmen," cheated Lord Portarlington out of a sum of money, we are quite unable to say. A man of his years, had he possessed ordinary discretion, should have kept himself out of bad company, and he might have retained his money safely in his pocket. Finally, "Justice" winds up the career of his deceased friend by informing us that Lord Portarlington contrived to accomplish that financial operation which most Irishmen at one period or another of their lives carry through with more or less success. To be sure, "he raised a large sum to consolidate his debts," "Justice" adds, with a feeling of laudable national pride, "and £16,000 was retained for the bill of costs." The late Earl was bankrupt in no dirty fashion, but ran into debt in a style which might have raised the envy of all the gentlemen-tenants of "small-sized, neat houses," throughout the south and west of Ireland.

So departed the late Earl of Portarlington—one of a class which, happily for the prosperity of Ireland, is becoming rapidly extinct. But for the indiscreet zeal of our correspondent, we should not have thought it worth while to insist upon the faults and foibles of a man who is now gone to his account. These faults were not those of an individual, but of a class; and from this class has proceeded three-fourths of the misery of Ireland. The improvidence of the spendthrift landlord kept the peasantry upon his estate in a condition of serfdom and misery. At this point the Roman priest and the political agitator took them up. What a fine raw material was there not here ready to their hands! But it was the landlord—the Portarlington, the "Justice" of the business, who was the original caterer for these useful members of society. Hence secret societies and all the fell arrangements of agrarian crime. Our correspondent, however, entertains different views from our own upon this subject. We had thought that the exactions—that the cruelty—that the mismanagement of the landlords, had been the main cause of all Irish mischief, and consequently of the Irish Exodus. Our friend "Justice" writes:—"One of the main causes of the Irish emigration is, the tenantry cannot bear living under the new landlords created by the sales in the Encumbered Estates Court; petty men who buy up £5,000

worth of bargains—tradesfolk who live in towns, who screw the last halfpenny out of the farmer and cottier." If that happy day should ever arrive when truth is at last drawn up from the bottom of her well, the last spot she will visit will be the "small-sized, neat house, which an Irish gentleman of £5,000 a-year would be entitled to inhabit." We will conclude with our friend's own words as applicable to himself as any cottier on his estate,—"The reason is, Paddy is a Celt."

## CONSTITUTIONAL HOUSEWIFERY.

(From the Spectator.)

Lord Derby, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Disraeli—such is the last "combination" suggested by rumour! How impossible it seems for the choice of her Majesty the Queen to escape from the magic round of a dozen names! Lord John Russell, Lord Grey, Lord Palmerston—Sir James Graham, Lord John Russell, Lord Grey—Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, Mr. Gladstone—Mr. Gladstone, Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham—Lord Palmerston, Lord Stanley, Mr. Disraeli! It is a perpetual barrel-organ of sameness, sometimes going "astern," sometimes a beam. Is the Crown, *ex officio* deprived of all inventiveness, or is it economy of resources?

Economy probably—housewifery, Queen Victoria is a model of the English mistress of a house, and knows how to make a little go a great way. An economical housewife will make scrag of mutton go through the week; but what has not the excellent lady at the head of our house done with Lord John Russell! You may scientifically recognise in the Monday's hash the roast leg which adorned the board on Sunday, but the palate can scarcely detect the same flavour; so you may have fresh Howick as Secretary at War, all full of the juices of Colonial Reform; and then the same Howick as Grey in Colonial hash totally unrecognisable. Well managed a joint of mutton will smoke on Sunday, be cold on Monday, hash on Tuesday, grill on Wednesday, stew on Thursday, lurk in some coalition on Friday, and be still available for something even on Saturday. Next week, if mutton be quite worn out, there is beef; and that has a still greater tenacity of cookability. Mutton and beef, Whig and Tory—national dishes!—what more do Britons desire?

The good housewife is not less careful of textile manufactures: you shall see the same stuff adorn the comely shoulders of the matron, reappear on the slender charms of the elder daughter, brave the hazards of the play-ground on the manly shoulders that are to be of the cadet, pass to some more infantile service, and perhaps even distribute a graceful charity among dependents otherwise to be more expensively supplied with the means of rubbing-on. You shall recognise through all its darts and through all the metempsychosis that unlucky rent which seared the memory of the respectable matron for some most unattractively romping on one too Christmas gathering; the spot of grease added by the lovely hoyden second in succession shall ever be a badge to the time-honoured garment; just as "the whisper of a faction" mark still remains even on the now conservative temples of the once audacious Whig, and a "missing despatch" shall be a sign through all the migrations of office. But you can't escape the connexion—bombasin or mousseline de laine, mutton or beef, Whig or Tory—there is a pertinacious parsimony of recurrence, that is, to confess it, rather palling.

Wholesomeness is the rule in dietary; serviceableness in raiment; birth in office. The last so far resembles the stable; but the resemblance is slight. In the stable, the trainer seeks speed, bone, bottom, wind, courage; but the selections for office are guided by none of those requisites—rather the reverse. The old pattern and the old names are the objects, on the Chinese plan. Our immortal offices have the same superlative contempt for all outside barbarians; they are the true "Central Flowery." To be well born, that is the point—to have your name for a long long time on the record of Court favour, the Ragman Roll, or other old list. Not only to be well born, but to be of the families most used, that is best of all. As a learned smoker likes a pipe broken and blackened till there is almost none of it, and that little unrecognisable, so a patrician stock worn to its last legs, to its last idea, and that last idea thoroughly smoke-dried, is your true material for office. Russell, Stanley, Grey—Stanley, Russell, Grey—Grey, Stanley, Russell—you can't escape from it. It is in our system—it is constitutional; and our constitution is too old to outgrow it at this day. Stanley, Russell, Grey—one dreams of it—Grey, Stanley, Russell!

HURRICANE IN THE CHANNEL.—On Saturday night it blew one of the most fearful gales in the English Channel ever known. The new West India steamer "Orinoco," on its passage from London to Southampton, experienced its full fury. The gale came on just as the "Orinoco" passed Dover. The sea washed over her funnels, and for three hours, although her engines were going at full speed, she was enabled to make but little way ahead. She took eight hours in running the twenty miles from the Foreland to Dungeness. Not a person on board ventured to retire to rest during the whole night. She proved a splendid sea-boat, or she could not have lived out the gale. She came up Southampton water on Sunday afternoon after her fierce encounter with the hurricane of the preceding night in splendid style. At Southampton it blew with such fury the whole of Saturday night, that the French mail-boat from that port was unable to put to sea until the next morning.

## PARLIAMENTARY REFORM MEETINGS.

The following is the principal of the resolutions adopted at the Manchester Council meeting, mentioned in the P.S. to our last:—

That the population of the county of Lancaster, by the census of 1851, is declared to be upwards of 2,000,000, or one-eighth part of the population of England, and a fourteenth of that of the United Kingdom; that its taxable property, by a Parliamentary return of the session of 1847, is declared to be £8,463,363, or more than one-tenth of the whole rateable property of England; that its contributions to the national exchequer, whether from Customs contributions or from payments of the various branches of the inland revenue, far exceed the average of the population and area of the United Kingdom; that its position with regard to industry, wealth, intelligence, and population, is second to no other county of the United Kingdom; that, on all these grounds, this meeting is of opinion, that in any measure of Parliamentary reform to be introduced by the Government, or enacted by the Legislature, the number of members returned from this county should be largely increased, in order that its influence in the House of Commons may correspond to the magnitude of its interests, and to its importance as a portion of the United Kingdom.

In proposing this resolution, Mr. Bright made pointed reference to the invasion panic, and the probability of a budget based thereon, as another demonstration of the fact, that party considerations cause the sacrifice of all honest government in every case, till there arises some great emergency or calamity, before which the designs of faction and the interests of individuals shrink into nothingness, and become obscure and powerless; then, and then alone, Government is compelled to arise and "do something." Mr. Kershaw, M.P., moved the adoption of a petition by the inhabitants, embodying the principles lately adopted at Manchester. Mr. Milner Gibson seconded the motion in a good speech, which hinted that we might well concentrate on the improvement of our own institutions some of our enthusiasm about the wrongs of distant states; and reminded his hearers that weak governments at home have at least had this to recommend them, in comparison with strong governments, that the strong ones have set all popular appeals at defiance, but the weak ones have been made to yield to the people most of the political advantages they now enjoy.

On the same evening (Tuesday) a meeting, attended by the principal Reformers at Leeds, was held in the Music Hall, Albion-street, Alderman John Wilson in the chair. Mr. J. G. Marshall, M.P., avowed his entire approval of Mr. Hume's motion for the extension of the suffrage; Mr. Edward Baines did not go the whole length of the Manchester resolutions, which were the basis of the memorial proposed to be adopted at this meeting, but was willing to sink any differences for the sake of unanimity of action. After speeches from Alderman Carbutt and Mr. David Green, Mr. Henderson proposed that "manhood suffrage" should be demanded from the Legislature, which was seconded by Mr. Firth. The chairman suggested its withdrawal. Mr. Brook, a leader among the Chartists of Leeds, also counselled the withdrawal of the amendment. Mr. Henderson would not comply with these suggestions, which were imploringly pressed upon him. The amendment was then put from the chair, and the numbers for and against the motion were so close that the chairman declared he could not say whether the amendment was carried or lost. Another appeal was made, very urgently, by the getting-up of the meeting, to Mr. Henderson to withdraw his motion, but "he stuck to it, and would not budge an inch." Another show of hands was eventually taken, and then the amendment was declared to be negatived. The original proposition (in accordance with the Manchester resolutions) was then put, and was adopted. Mr. Marshall (member of the Leeds Town Council) proposed the next resolution, in favour of the ballot, triennial Parliaments, and no property qualification. Mr. J. C. Barrett (manufacturer) seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

A third meeting, called by the National Parliamentary Reform Association, took place simultaneously with these, at the Exchange Hall, Nottingham. Mr. Alderman Knight presided, and on the platform were Sir J. Walsley, M.P., Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., Aldermen Cullen and Judd, &c. A petition similar to that agreed to at Manchester the same evening was adopted. The enthusiastic and unanimous tone of the proceedings was very different to that which characterised a similar meeting some two years ago, when the Chartists proposed a counter motion. The leaders of the ultra-movement at that time were present at this meeting, and supported each proposition with much zeal.

On Wednesday evening, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Town Hall, Derby, Sir Joshua Walsley, M.P., and George Thompson, Esq., M.P., attending as a deputation. The chair was taken by Mr. Alderman Moss, and on the platform were several members of the Town Council and other respectable inhabitants.

Mr. Hume has addressed to a Reform Committee at Edinburgh, a letter, of which the following is the principal part:—

I view Parliamentary Reform as a question in which the men of rank and wealth are more interested than even the classes which are now excluded from the elective franchise, and from their just and constitutional share of the government of the country.

It is, in my view, most important in the present state of Europe, for the future peace and quiet of this country, that our elective system should afford satisfaction to the masses of the people, now discontented by being excluded from the Parliamentary franchise; and I would entreat those men of rank and influence who have hitherto stood aloof from the Reform movement, to join cordially in promoting contentment amongst the millions, and in giving to them an interest in preserving the peace, and in protecting the liberal institutions of the kingdom. I have seen with satisfaction the proceedings of the Reformers of Manchester, and am pleased that they



have adopted the scheme of reform submitted by me of late years to the House of Commons; and I hope the Reformers of Edinburgh will also give their countenance to those safe and constitutional reforms. I would here guard Reformers against an error into which many well-disposed persons have fallen, of requiring, as a qualification for the voter, that he should pay up the taxes for which he has been assessed and registered. The payment of taxes to enable electors to give their votes was one of the most prolific causes of bribery and corruption in Westminster, Southwark, and other places, before 1831-2, and ought, therefore, in any change that is made, to be altogether done away with. The assessment, registration, and residence, should be the qualification to distinguish the householder from the vagrant, which is all that ought to be done. The rate and register-book and time of residence should be the proof of qualification; and the payment of the taxes or rates for which the householder has been assessed should be left in the same category with all other debts due by the householder. The laws to enable the collector to collect the taxes have equal, if not more power, than for the collection of other household and personal debts; and, therefore, no distinction should be made in those debts.

I think, when in Edinburgh, I stated carefully the distinction I have now more particularly made; and I hope that the committee for preparing the resolutions for the meeting will keep that distinction in view.

In conclusion, I would say that the events on the continent of Europe should induce all classes to concur in improving the liberal institutions of our country, and implanting them on a still more permanent basis, which has always been and is my object and aim as a reformer.

I remain, &c.,

JOSEPH HUME.

A correspondent has requested us to give the form of a petition to the House of Commons for Parliamentary reform. The following is the form recommended by the National Reform Association, which, with any needful alterations, may perhaps meet his views, and those of other petitioners:—

To the honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned

Humbly sheweth,—

That, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the elective franchise is at present possessed by only about a million of her Majesty's adult male subjects, leaving between five and six millions of adult male tax-payers destitute of that political right.

That in the election of members to serve in Parliament, various practices are resorted to, as intimidation, treating, and bribery, by which the electors are illegally influenced in the exercise of their franchise. Further, that there are members sitting in your honourable House who, it is alleged, have been returned by a system of nomination.

That the continuance of Parliaments for the period of seven years is not in accordance with the ancient customs and laws of this realm, nor consistent with the maintenance, by the electoral body, of an efficient constitutional influence upon the acts of the Legislature.

That the suffrage is so distributed among the enfranchised class, that 329, or the majority of members in your honourable House, are returned by less than one-seventh of the body of electors, and represent districts containing only one-fourteenth part of the rateable property of the kingdom.

That the test of a property qualification, applied to the representatives of English, Irish, and Welsh constituencies, limits the choice of the electors, which, as in Scotland, should be absolutely free.

We therefore pray your honourable House forthwith to pass an Act which shall confer the right to vote for representatives in Parliament upon every adult male throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, who shall be registered as the occupier of a house, or part of a house, for a period of twelve months; which shall establish the system of voting by ballot; which shall limit the duration of Parliament to three years; which shall equitably apportion representation to the numbers, the intelligence, and the wealth of the population; and shall abolish the property qualification for members.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Whenever practicable, the petition should be offered to a member representing the locality, with a request that he will declare whether he is willing to support its prayer. In the event of a member declining to present a petition, it may then be addressed (inscribed as a petition to Parliament, open at both ends) to Mr. Cobden, Sir Joshua Walsley, or some other well-known M.P.

**BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.**—Statistical returns have just been published, showing the success of the baths and washhouses already established in London and the provinces. In the establishment which is situated in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, during the course of the year 1851, there were 213,485 bathers; and the receipts amounted to £3,437 17s. 9d. There were 50,200 washers; the number of hours' washing was 103,836; and the receipts under this head were £499 14s. 1d. So at "the Model," in Whitechapel, there were, during the same period, 156,310 bathers, with £2,143 7s. 8d. receipts. There were 43,462 washers, who washed for 98,824 hours, and paid £531 1s. 2d. Taking the metropolis generally, which as yet yields us reports of but five establishments, of which one was opened on the 2nd of September, we find that during the past year there were 647,242 bathers, who paid in all £9,141 8s. 6d., and 132,251 washers, who paid £1,498 19s. 2d. The sum of the combined receipts is £10,640 7s. 8d. The country returns yield similar results, for the periods during which the establishments have been opened to the public.

**INTERNATIONAL PENNY POSTAGE.**—A deputation, consisting of Sir John Boileau, Bart., Sir John Burgoyne, George Moffatt, Esq., M.P., Henry Cole, Esq., C.B., Wentworth Dilke, Esq., and T. Milner Gibson, Esq., M.P., had an interview with Earl Granville on Friday, on this subject. Earl Granville acknowledged that cheap universal postage was most desirable. But there were matters of detail which must be considered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the other members of the Government; at present they need not be gone into. He was most anxious to give every support in his power to the views of the deputations, which he should communicate to his colleagues in the Government.

## MORE AGRARIAN OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

As Mr. Chambré, a resident proprietor and magistrate for the county of Armagh, was returning on the afternoon of yesterday week from attending the sessions at Forkhill, accompanied by his younger brother, and his servant, David Cole, when about a mile and a half from his own house, and as the car was slowly ascending an acclivity of the road, two shots were fired from behind a ditch. The first shot struck and knocked off Mr. Chambré's hat; the second, which immediately followed, struck him in the head and neck; and, in attempting to jump off the car, he fell. His brother immediately gave what assistance he could, while the servant ran to the ditch whence the shots had been fired, jumped over, and quickly crossed a paddock field beyond, but could see no one. The servant was recalled to his wounded master, by young Mr. Chambré, who supposed his brother dead. Meanwhile a man, not before observed, had come up to where the occurrence took place. This man must have been within a short distance of the spot when the shot was fired. His cabin was not far off, but he refused to give any help in conveying Mr. Chambré there, saying he would have nothing to do with it. He has been arrested. Mr. Chambré was conveyed there insensible, and was subsequently carried to his own house, where he was shortly afterwards attended by medical men, for whom messengers had been despatched. The latest accounts of his condition are unfavourable. Several of the slugs had been extracted from the unfortunate gentleman's head. Within a very short time after the attack intelligence was conveyed to the constabulary station at Forkhill, and the officer in command at once took such steps as have led, it is believed, to the arrest of the assassins. Two days before, a warning had been given to Mr. Chambré, by a shopkeeper in Forkhill, that his life was threatened. A man who had purchased powder and shot at his shop, had let fall some remark, or made some allusion, which left that impression on the shopkeeper's mind. On this being mentioned at the police station, the identity of the man who had purchased the powder was at once conjectured, and in half an hour afterwards he was arrested in his house. He was in bed, and in the pocket of his trousers, which he had on, were found gun caps. Several Ribbon papers were also discovered in his house, and from his person was taken a ticket or card, such as might be used to draw lots with, bearing his own name upon it, Francis Berry, with Mr. Chambré's name beneath it, and after Mr. Chambré's name the letter S. This man's trousers were wet and clayey, particularly the left knee. He is a tenant on Mr. Chambré's property, holding some six acres, but is not in indigent circumstances. Two more men, who had come up to the spot where the attack was made, immediately after the shots were fired, have been also arrested, on suspicion of being connected in the conspiracy. The motives which have led to this attempt at assassination are not difficult to trace. Mr. Chambré is a good landlord, but a strict and energetic magistrate, and last week committed a national schoolmaster to Dundalk gaol for sending threatening notices since, one such in a remarkably good handwriting, but badly spelled, having been posted lately on the bailiff's house, Mr. Hill, agent to Mr. Jones, and Mr. Crawford. He accordingly, when from home, always went armed; and on this occasion, his brother and his servant were with him for protection. Mr. Chambré lives on and manages his own property, which produces about 1,200l. a year, let at low rents. He is described as a good landlord, giving much employment, and never to have evicted a tenant.

On the same evening with this atrocious and motiveless crime, as Robert D'Arcy, of Woodville, J.P., agent to the Marquis of Clanricarde, was proceeding home in his gig, he was met by two men near the hill of Tulla, a mile from Loughrea, one of whom caught the reins of the horse, and struck Mr. D'Arcy on the forehead with a stone, while the other assaulted him with a heavy stick, inflicting a severe wound. Both men then attempted to pull him out of the gig, for the purpose, doubtless, of murdering him, but were prevented by the arrival of one of Mr. D'Arcy's herds. The outrage is considered to have been committed to revenge some recent evictions on other parts of the marquis's property, over which Mr. D'Arcy is agent. The perpetrators escaped.

Contemporaneously with the alarming spread of this worst symptom of the Irish "difficulty," additional proofs are given of the remarkable diminution of crime, and of advancing industry, in the Western counties, so especially prostrate and criminal four years since. In opening the Quarter Sessions at Nenagh, Mr. Sergeant Hawley said to the Special Jury:—"The calendar affords little subject for remark other than that of congratulation. The offences are few in number and light in character. Having now made the circuit of the county, I am enabled to say that I never knew it to enjoy a greater, or indeed so great a degree of tranquillity, as at the present moment. It is wholly free from the greater crimes which heretofore prevailed to an alarming extent." At the opening of the Kerry Quarter Sessions, Mr. William M'Donnott, the assistant barrister, said that the lightness of the calendars almost everywhere gave evidence of the returning prosperity of the country. He saw with alarm that in the North crimes of the most revolting nature were perpetrated, though it would be expected from its prosperity that quite a different feeling would actuate the perpetrators of such crimes: but ever since he had known this county (Kerry), its once

heavy crime of cattle-stealing had been greatly on the decrease; and now, there was no case even of that description before them.

**HISTORY AND STATISTICS OF COFFEE.**—At a late meeting of the Statistical Society, Mr. Fletcher read a paper on this subject communicated by J. Crawford, Esq. A Turkey merchant of the name of Edwards brought the first bag of coffee to England, and his Greek slave made the first dish of English coffee, 1652 (under the Commonwealth). The following was a probable estimate of the quantity of coffee produced in every part of the world at the present time:—

	lbs.		lbs.
Brazil.....	176,000,000	British West Indies	8,000,000
Java.....	124,000,000	French and Dutch	
The Philippines ..	3,000,000	West Indies ....	2,000,000
Arabia .....	3,000,000	Malabar & Mysore	5,000,000
Celebes .....	1,000,000	St. Domingo.....	35,000,000
Cuba and Port Rico	30,000,000	Ceylon .....	40,000,000
Laguaira and Porto		Costa Rica.....	9,000,000
Caballo .....	35,000,000	Sumatra.....	5,000,000

—showing a total of 476,000,000lbs. The value estimated at 50s. per cwt., would exceed £10,000,000, and supposing 300,000,000lbs. only to be subject to a duty of 3d. per lb., it would yield a revenue to the various European Governments of £3,700,000, with a prime cost to the consumer of £13,700,000; while the additional expense of transport and wholesale and retail profits would raise the actual price paid by the consumer to £10,000,000 per annum. The whole 476,000,000lbs., if exported by sea, would require for its conveyance 214,289 tons of shipping, exclusive of transshipment, which is very frequent, and the freight at £2 10s. per ton would amount to more than £530,000. Some very interesting details were then given of the relative quantities of coffee consumed in different countries; of which our own consumption was shown to be (1850) 31,226,840lbs., or 1.13lbs. per head of the population of Great Britain and Ireland; and, as compared with that of tea, to be less than one-half, while in America the quantity of coffee consumed was four times that of tea; and the paper concluded by estimating the actual amount paid by the consumer in this country to be £12,000,000 for tea, £3,000,000 for coffee, and £10,000,000 for tobacco—and argued that chicoree is not a substitute for coffee, and used only to dilute and cheapen it. Its effect, by bringing coffee within the reach of a wider class of consumers, would tend rather to enhance than diminish the consumption of coffee; in proof of which, the consumption of coffee among the continental nations who use chicoree largely, and where there has been no decrease, but an increase, while our own has fallen off, was adduced. The preference given to tea, and its greater economy in use, it was argued, are the causes of the decline in the consumption of coffee in England.

**PRECAUTION AGAINST SACRIFICE OF LIFE BY FIRE AT SEA.**—How strange it is that the over and over recurrence of such dreadful calamities as the destruction of the "Amazon" by fire, and the awful loss of life usually consequent on them, produce still no legislative interposition to remedy or abate the evil! Still no rafts of mattresses, sofa-cushions, bolsters, pillows, aquabs stuffed with cork fibre! Why should not only ships' beams, and hulls, but their decks, doors, furniture, everything be framed of iron? We have seen that the material is susceptible of the most tasteful art-treatment in enamel, gilding, and inlaying. But, at least, why should not every ship carry (and be bound to do so) as many annular life-buoys—stowed on deck; say, after the manner of ledgers in a counting house—as there are passengers and crew on board? It is high time the subject were taken up in earnest.—*The Builder*.

**THE CAB REFORM.**—At the Clerkenwell Police Court, the other day, a cab-driver, named Harper, was charged by John Young, a cab-driver in the employ of Mr. Wm. Thompson, the anti-monopoly cab proprietor, with a violent assault. Mr. Thompson said his drivers are annoyed in every way, and on Saturday the prisoner, after the vilest abuse, struck the complainant, and broke his nose; but, notwithstanding the opposition he had to contend with, he would continue his plan. The public had free-trade and cheap bread, and he would let them have cheap riding. The prisoner was ordered to find bail to keep the peace.

**FLIGHT OF A MERCHANT FROM BRISTOL.**—Mr. W. Wood, a provision merchant at Bristol, has suddenly absconded, and a reward of £100 is offered for his apprehension. Report states that the liabilities are to the extent of £10,000, and that immediately before his departure he raised large sums from different parties under very equivocal circumstances. It is expected that his intention is to embark with his family for America or Australia, and officers are gone to the outposts in search of him.

**SELF-POSSESSION AND COURAGE.**—At an early hour on Saturday morning last, Mr. Smith, baker, of Whaplode, upon entering his bakehouse found it on fire. Immediately over the room was a chamber, occupied by Mr. Nurse, grocer, as a warehouse. This chamber, a very long one, was stored with drugs, oil paper, &c., and a quantity of gunpowder. Mr. Nurse was immediately aroused. His property was not insured, and he felt that the next minute might end in the loss of it and the lives of the inmates. Resolving to avert such a catastrophe or perish, he proceeded to the chamber, and found the flames had already penetrated the floor in the far corner, close to an open raisin-box, containing 23lbs. of gunpowder. The courageous shopkeeper took up the box of gunpowder, which was already very hot, and conveyed it safely away.—*Lincoln Mercury*.



## MR. HOBBS ON LOCKS, AND HOW TO PICK THEM.

Mr. Hobbs, of lock-controversy celebrity, delivered, at the Society of Arts, on Thursday, a lecture on locks—one of the series now in progress on the several departments of the Great Exhibition.

Mr. Hobbs commenced by alluding to the fallacy of the supposition that complication is the excellence of a lock. He then went serially, illustrating his explanations by diagrams and models, through the construction of the Egyptian lock, the Williams lock, which is a modification of the preceding, Carden's ring and letter locks, and the Bramah; and gave the method of picking each. On his arriving at the last-mentioned, the Chairman put it to the audience whether, as a matter of policy, this method should be explained; and he was answered in the affirmative by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Hobbs thereupon stated, that his first step had been to take an impression of the hole in wax. He had originally supposed that each slide had its spring; but he found himself mistaken in that surmise. Having contrived the necessary implements, he pressed down the disc, which left him at liberty to work on the slides; introduced a lever into the keyhole, and applied pressure to the cylinder; felt the slides successively, pressing them in the false notches, and succeeded in loosening the cylinder; and the lock was picked. He had never seen the inside of a Bramah lock before his experiments—had never tried to pick one; and he entertained no doubt that, with his present experience, he could repeat the process in an hour's time. Mr. Hobbs alluded also to the "powerful reflector" he is said to have used, and showed it to be a threepenny mirror; and he similarly refuted the exaggerations relative to excessive filing of the lock.

The tumbler or Chubb lock, to which he next proceeded, he affirmed to be the simplest and safest; and he commented on the original Newall and the Andrews' locks,—all modifications of the Chubb, and of the same amount of security. Yet tumbler picking is not a difficult operation. The lecturer had picked Newall's lock and the first improvement of it; but the last—the £50 lock, of which so much has been said—he has tried every means he could conceive of picking, and has failed.

Mr. Hobbs concluded by stating, that he has never made a lock, and has exercised himself but little in picking. It is the principle of construction which he studies; and if he finds a hitch in that, the work is as good as done. Moreover, he asserted that he knows many more expert pickers than himself.

A discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. Hobbs denied, with considerable emphasis, a report that his own lock (the Newall) has been picked at Messrs. Potter's. He has publicly notified that he declines any more challenges; and he repeated his declaration on the production of the new Williams lock, which it has been offered him to operate upon for the stake of £50, and which was produced at the close of the lecture by the proprietor, with a renewed challenge for £20. But, while declining the challenge, as such, Mr. Hobbs affirms that, in principle, the new lock is no more than the Egyptian lock, and equally pickable; which the manufacturer denies.

**MARTYRS OF THE REFORMATION.**—From a history of the Protestant Reformation lately published by the Rev. Wm. H. Rule, Wesleyan minister, we take the following numerical summary of victims, during a few years, to the Inquisitions of Sevilla, Cordova, &c. 1481. Burnt alive in Sevilla, 2,000; burnt in effigy, 2,000; penitent, 17,000. 1482. Burnt alive, 88; burnt in effigy, 44; penitent, 626. 1483. About the same as in preceding years in Sevilla and Cordova; in Jaen and Toledo, burnt alive, 688; burnt in effigy, 644; penitents, 5,726. 1484. About the same in Sevilla; and in other places burnt alive 220; burnt in effigy, 110; penitents, 1,561. 1485. Sevilla, Cordova, &c., as the year preceding; and in Estramadura, Valladolid, Calahorra, Murcia, Cuencas, Zaragoza, and Valencia, there were burnt alive 620; burnt in effigy, 510; and penitents, 13,471. 1486. In Sevilla, Cordova, &c., as the year before. In the other places burnt alive, 528; burnt in effigy, 264; penitents, 3,745. 1487. About the same as the year before. And in Barcelona and Majorca many more, making in all burnt alive, 928; burnt in effigy, 664; and penitents, 7,145. 1488. In the thirteen Inquisitions, burnt alive, 616; burnt in effigy, 308; and penitents, 4,379. 1489. About the same as in the preceding year. 1490. Burnt alive, 325; burnt in effigy, 112; and penitents, 4,379. 1491 to 1498, at about the same rate. Torquemada, therefore, Inquisitor-General of Spain, during the eighteen years of his inquisitorial ministry, caused 10,220 victims to perish in the flames; burnt the effigies of 6,800, who died in the inquisition, or fled under fear of persecution; and 97,321 were punished with infamy, confiscation of goods, perpetual imprisonment, or disqualification for office, under the colour of penance; so that not fewer than 114,401 families must have been irrecoverably ruined. And the most modern calculation, gathered from the records of the Inquisition by the laborious secretary Llorente, up to the year 1523, when the fourth inquisitor died, exhibits the fearful aggregate of 18,320 burnt alive, 9,660 burnt in effigy, 206,526 penitents. Total number of sufferers, 234,506 under the first four inquisitors-general.

Washington drew his last breath in the last hour of the last day of the last week of the last month of the last year of the last century. He died on Saturday night, twelve o'clock, December 31, 1799.

## COURT AND POLITICAL GOSSIP.

The Queen and Prince Albert receive numerous favoured guests at Windsor. The royal circle is entertained on Friday evenings with theatrical performances, in which Mr. Phelps and Mr. C. Kean have the honour to appear.

The Duchess of Kent has been, for some time past, prevented from joining the Queen's parties by a slight attack of rheumatic pain.

At a private audience with which the French Ambassador has been honoured by the Queen, at Windsor, his Excellency notified to her Majesty the vote of the 20th of December, which calls Prince Louis Napoleon to preside over the destinies of France.

Cabinet Councils were held at the Foreign Office on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, in last week. It is noticed that the Marquis of Lansdowne is no longer a punctual attendant at the Cabinet Councils; he was present, however, on Wednesday, when the deliberations were unusually long.

The usual circular has been despatched to Members who vote with Government, stating that measures of importance will be brought forward soon after the meeting of Parliament on the 3rd of February.

The Marquis of Clanricarde's intended retirement from the Cabinet continues to attract some attention, and in Post-office circles has caused a good deal of anxiety. The noble Marquis is a daily visitor at the ex-Foreign Secretary's mansion in Carlton-terrace; and if report speak truly, has expressed himself in terms of unmeasured indignation at the treatment to which Lord Palmerston has been subjected.—*Daily News*.

The *Standard* has given another, making we don't know how many authentic versions from the same quarter, of the motives that led to the resignation of Lord Palmerston, viz., that the noble lord had a conversation with the French Ambassador on the subject of the *coup d'état* without any communication with the Premier, who immediately gave the Foreign Secretary the *congé*. The *Globe* replies that a few days will show this and all similar reports to be equally unfounded.

A Correspondent suggests, that "Lord Palmerston should be invited, on the first night of the session, to tell what he knows of the proposal made to the despotic powers by Louis Napoleon, two years before his *coup d'état*, for new arrangements of territory on the Continent, at the expense of Belgium, Piedmont, Italy, Hanover, and Turkey. Was his lordship made acquainted with this scheme in the ordinary course of international diplomacy? Did he see in it anything to disturb the peace of Europe, and eventually to affect the interests of this country?"—*Spectator*.

Lord Palmerston, it is now reported, will be invited to stand for Liverpool. Another report brings Lord Sandon forward for Liverpool. Lord John Manners has declined the invitation of the influential Tory party of Liverpool to come forward, being pledged to his constituents at Colechester.—*Standard*. [Lord Palmerston may have received a private invitation to stand for Liverpool, but there has been no public movement in his favour either by way of requisition or address. The noble lord was brought forward as a candidate for Liverpool at the general election in 1841, but without his consent, and in his absence, when he polled about four thousand votes, but was defeated by the present Earl of Harrowby, then Lord Sandon, and Mr. Justice Cresswell, then leader of the northern circuit.]

The *Kentish Mercury* states that in the new Reform Bill efforts will be made to divide the borough of Greenwich into three districts; viz., Woolwich to have one member and include the parishes of Plumstead, East and West Wickham, &c.; Deptford to have Hatcham and Peckham; and Greenwich to take in the parish of Lewisham, which includes Sydenham and Blackheath. Trowbridge, Bradford, and Westbury (in Wiltshire) are to form one electoral district, to return two members to Parliament.

The *Daily News* gives prominence to the following, headed "The New Reform Bill":—

Although the intentions of Lord John Russell have, of course, been shrouded in all secrecy of official reserve, it is now whispered that the following boroughs are certainly amongst those marked for positive disfranchisement:—

Calne, Chippenham, Totnes, Harwich, St. Albans. Three others—not named—are likewise, it is said, to lose all parliamentary privileges.

Besides these, many other boroughs are to have enlarged constituencies given them by amalgamation with neighbouring towns. Additional members are to be allotted to London and to Lancashire. Amongst the other chief alterations proposed will, it is said, be a £10 franchise for counties, and a £5 franchise for boroughs.

Not a word is yet said upon that most important point—the Ballot.

Reformers must be on the alert.

**THE "AMAZON."**—An official investigation into the circumstances of the disastrous loss of the "Amazon" has been appointed to take place under the superintendence of the Board of Trade. The investigation is being carried on in the council chamber of the Privy Council, which has been fitted up as a court of justice for the hearing of appeals and extension of patent cases. The directors of the company have, therefore, abandoned their investigation.—The Corporation of London have voted £200 for the relief of the sufferers.

**THE COMPUSSION OF LOVE.**—The *Salisbury Herald* relates some fanatical proceedings of the people of the Agapemone. Mrs. Styles, a widow of thirty-two, had been for some time pressed to join the Abode of Love, but had been proof against the delusion; her servant, however, not only joined, but introduced a party into Mrs. Styles's bedroom at midnight, who declared they were come to fetch her, having been sent by God for the purpose. She resisted alike blandishments and threats for upwards of two hours, when, help being at hand, the Agapemonites were obliged to depart, venting their anger in declamatory violence against all who came near them.

**DAMAGING SYMPATHY.**—The Dublin Orangemen and "Protestants generally," have had a meeting at the Rotunda, for the purpose of addressing the Queen on the dismissal of Lord Palmerston. The chief speaker was the Rev. Mr. Tresham Gregg. The resolutions, which were carried *nom. con.*, may be as readily imagined as described. They were sprinkled with "glorious Protestant principles," "free and enlightened England," "foreign courts dictating the occupants of the Foreign Office," whereby the security of Britons abroad will be compromised, &c.; and concluded with hopes that all "Popishly affected" advisers will be dismissed from her Majesty's Councils.

**THE ENGINEERS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS.**—No progress has been made towards the accommodation of these differences. The Amalgamated Society held a second meeting at St. Martin's Hall on Monday, attended as before by Lord Goderich and other gentlemen connected with the Associative movement. The statements made represented unabated resolution on the part of the men to stand by the society, and a growing disposition among the working classes generally to support them. £750 had been received by that morning's post; and the co-operative shops had prospect of large orders.—At the evening meeting of the Council it was found that, in addition to the sum of £750 that arrived by the morning post, a further sum of £150 had arrived by the afternoon post, as well as intimations that further sums might be expected, the whole consisting of contributions of one day's pay out of last week's wages by the hands remaining at work; the council, therefore, resolved that an addition of 6s. per man should be made to the allowance of the society men, and 3s. per man to that of the non-society men, which would require a sum of £750 over and above the amount paid to the same persons for the previous week; and leave a balance in hand of £150. Instructions were at once issued to the various London district secretaries, and, by electric telegraph, to the Lancashire secretaries, to act upon this resolution of the council, and the Manchester secretary was further empowered to advance the sum of £200 to the grinders and others thrown out by the strike.

**THE SUNDERLAND SEAMEN.**—The mayor and borough magistrates of Sunderland have committed for trial on a charge of conspiracy, Chalk (a delegate), Burton, Horse, and Chapman, members of the Friendly Society established by the seamen of that port, in having with a mob of other people intimidated seamen belonging to the "George Andrews," and obstructed and hindered the owners from getting their vessel to sea. One of the obnoxious "half-marrows" was ducked in a horse-pond, and two days after, on the men returning to the ship, Chalk and his mob were again in attendance, and brought the men, with their chests and bedding, out, rolling their clean clothes in filthy water, and threatening the men if they were found on the quay again they would be thrown into the river. The cause of all the rioting was that the unionists asserted that though the seamen were going to sign for full wages they would retain the difference again to the owners on board.

**DISCOVERY OF A MUMMY IN ST. STEPHEN'S.**—As a workman was chipping away last week at the walls of the crypt of the old House of Commons he was struck by a damp musty smell, and presently came upon a human figure, rolled up in canvass, with leathern sandals, and in perfect preservation, except at the elbow and feet, where the bones protrude; and with a carved oaken crossier by its side. The body must have been imbedded nearly 600 years. An inquest of antiquarians is of course being holden upon the interesting relic.

**THE GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR ARMS.**—The Board of Ordnance has issued specifications to the gunmakers of Birmingham and London, for the immediate "setting up" and supply of 23,000 rifle muskets. The rifle required is on the Minié principle, and provided with "sights" regulated to carry balls of a peculiar description distances varying from 400 to 900 yards. In other respects the muskets are exactly the same as those with which many regiments of the line have been furnished for the last ten years, commonly known by the name of the "new line musket." If Birmingham should obtain these contracts, they will give employment to about 2,000 workmen, who have not had living employment since March last. It is considered that the rifle muskets for which the specifications are out will cost the Board of Ordnance about £3 6s. each, exclusive of the cost of viewing, inspection, packing, &c. Col. Thompson strongly urges wooden instead of iron ramrods. The gallant veteran—"lieutenant-colonel by the grace of the Horse Guards"—thinks he could make other suggestions from his forty-six years' experience to those put over his head.

**A NEGLECTED SOURCE OF REVENUE.**—Last week, six persons were summoned before the Wigan magistrates for cursing and swearing. The summonses were issued under an old act of George II. The parties were fined one shilling each for the offence; the costs in each case were ten shillings!



## LITERATURE.

*The Pathway of the Fawn.* A Tale of the New Year. By Mrs. T. K. HERVEY. London: Office of the National Illustrated Library, 227, Strand.

THIS graceful little romance is one of the purest and most exquisite things that for a long while has come into our hands. The story may be briefly told:—The lordly lands of Graubrueder, on the Rhine, formed the joint inheritance of a brother and sister, named Wilhelm and Johanna von Fern; at the death of the latter they were to devolve on the male issue of Wilhelm, or, the male issue failing, to be equally divided between the descendants of both. Johanna having married without the consent of her brother, he seized on her patrimony, sought revenge on her husband, and drove them forth to beggary and ruin. While residing in Italy, Wilhelm had born to him an only daughter, Bertha, whose sex he resolved to conceal, for the sake of securing the inheritance; and eventually, after taking from her a solemn vow to maintain his secret, he brought her home to Graubrueder, to be known as his son Berthold. The course of time brought the cruelly-wronged Johanna and her children—a son, Armer, and a daughter, Roschen—to a humble home near the castle of Graubrueder. With them and their dark story Bertha became acquainted—her sex being still unknown to them. Armer was a sculptor, and through Bertha's good offices, his uncle Wilhelm, who possessed refined taste and enthusiasm in the arts, became his patron. Bertha secretly learnt the sculptor's art from her cousin, and became wonderfully proficient therein. At length, shame and sadness for her father's dishonour and her relations' wrongs led Bertha, counselled only by her own pure heart, to exile herself from her castle-home; hoping that her loss might prove the first step to a re-awakening of the conscience of the passionate and heartless Wilhelm. Assisted by friends who knew her secret, and especially by her lover, Ernst Engelhardt, she devised a plan for placing in her father's sculpture gallery the marble form of his injured and lost sister Johanna. She sculptured her, with a success which only love and faith in her purpose could teach, as he had known that sister in her lovely youth, a very Hebe; and again she represented her in her woe, "a weeping Niobe of the heart." Softened by the absence of the only object of his affection, his lost Bertha, Wilhelm von Fern had become prepared for these appeals to old and once-cherished sympathies. When his surprised eye fell on Bertha's statues of Johanna, his soul was stricken, and he abandoned himself to sorrow and despair. Day by day the impression deepened, until, sunk into a sombre madness, his whole existence seemed absorbed by the speaking stones. Then did Bertha and her helpers hope; the time for discovery and reconciliation had come, and they sought the gallery of Graubrueder, that they might complete the repentance of the gloomy heart in forgiveness and joy. From this scene, we make the following extract:—

"As they crossed in the shadow of the pillar, their own shadows fell within the room—across the window—over the floor—along the walls. The solitary man within looked drearily round. It seemed, indeed, as if each several statue were once again endowed with life, as the gliding shadows swept the pedestal's foot,—crept over the plinth,—flowed along the room, noiseless as air. But the thought disturbed him no more. Imagination was dead;—life a blank. Phantoms might come and go, now. His soul could be darkened by no shadow, for in it there was no more light! Absorbed by his reveries, he saw not the figure of Bertha, as, opening the door noiselessly, she stole into the room, taking her place among the sculptures. Neither did he discern the forms of Ernst and Johanna, standing dark within the doorway. Stricken as he seemed in soul and sense, in life and reason, how the heart of his child throbbled as she gazed upon him! Dreading a too sudden recognition, she yet longed to throw herself at his feet. Powerless to move, she became almost as rigid as the marble forms by which she was surrounded. She fixed her eyes upon his face, striving to draw from him one encouraging look.—In vain. He looked up, but only took her for another phantom,—one vision the more of all that had long haunted him in the dim chamber of his unrest. Seated in that antique chair, behold him once again. Back through the silent years his visions bear him on. Gentler visions are they to-night,—tender and less terrible! Around that very chair, in days gone by, a child—a sprite—a fairy form, bright as the morn and sinless as the day, sported beneath his eye. He sees it now as then he saw it; but it eludes his grasp. He sinks back powerless.—It is gone! His arm hangs listlessly over the chair.—Suddenly he feels his fingers caught. On their enclosed palm soft kisses are pressed. Climbing his knee, light limbs spring upward with a bound, and rounded arms are circling his neck. Childhood's lips are pressed to his—oh, breath than violets sweeter! The rack that rides his heart moves his uneasy limbs. He rocks to and fro, and the antique chair creaks with the crazy motion. No rest—no rest! The action renews the dream. The clinging arms relax. It is childhood's hour of sleep. The fragile form his stronger arms entwine; the little weary head falls sideways on his neck; the azure eyes are veiled beneath their drowsy lids. Motherless, but not forlorn, she sleeps—upon his bosom, sleeps; and, beating time with rocking bound, he sings a low, wild nursery song—to the music of his heart and hers! Oh, days for ever gone! Beside an airy lute he sees her next, wearing the

day down with the twilight of sweet song—some melody mournful as the dying day. He knows youth's passion for the sorrowful, and smiles. Her beaming glance meets his. His smile is multiplied on her sweet cheek; eye, mouth, and dimpled cheek, are running o'er with mirth. Her ringing laugh sounds like merry bells in breezeless evening hour—no sigh to steal its sweetness from the ear. Oh, music hushed for aye! He hears with sense half-dead; he sees—and yet sees not. His retrospective spirit passes into the dim eclipse of time, and discerns not clearly the blank, cheerless now. The sun of his past days, half-veiled, throws but a dreary light on all that is; but he knows that none save phantoms are around him—he feels he is alone. Whence, then, the hand that closes round his own? Has one of the statues left its place, and, gliding to his chair, laid its stony hand in his? That was no marble touch—no clay-cold clasp! Is it some trick of memory that beguiles him? He cannot tell, for the darkness alike without and within him. A sigh? It can be but a fiction of the brain, like all the rest. Yet surely again there are shadows crossing to and fro, blending with the shadows of the marble, on the wall? He draws his hand away. The phantom—if phantom it be—will not be so rebuked. He feels his fingers drawn by magic, but not ungentle force, between the warm and throbbing veins of something too like life. He starts!—Is it gone? His eyes swim; he cannot see. He feels the pressure still! Agony of Agonies!—His child? She must be dead, and this her presence, in the semblance of quick life, come back to haunt—then spurn him. He turns aside. No respite! The fellow-hand is clasped; he is bound down and fettered on all sides. He strives to rise; a nightmare presses down his limbs. A sob—a stifled sob, a struggle of quick breath close to his ear—a voice of long ago—thrills him. He lifts his eyes. What form is that he sees standing erect before him, like a seraph to lead to—not far from—Paradise? What angel-hearted guest stands thus with mute and humble look before his face of guilt? Is it the guardian-spirit of his child; or one he knew in his life-days, that are no more? Both! As he gazes on that placid brow, serene in holy youth, a strange, dim retrospect is his. Again it is New Year's Eve. The swift, mysterious rushing of the viewless wind is in his ear, as he heard it on that night in the hardness of his heart. The dead hush follows, and the beating pulse!—The hour is to him as that hour. The cloud upon his brain has dimmed his sight; the shadows of the mind mingle with the shadows before him and around him—the unreal with the actual—till all is clothed in mist, as a sea-foam. Another and another deeper sob, on either side! What dreadful doom awaits him? Terrible avengers!—yet they kneel! Dread messengers of wrath!—they weep! The spectral forms from which he shrinks—do they bear him on viewless wings to expiatory shades? See! the dreaded doom reversed! To his heart he bears them—on his breast! The only shriek that echoes to the roof is the shriek not of a lost, but of a recovered soul. It fills the air but with one tone, one pulse of unutterable joy—'Bertha—Johanna!'

Thus this charming tale gives us an ideal presentation of the truth, "that in the intense perception of the Beautiful lies the germ of all Good." Mrs. Hervey must herself hold this poet-creed with profound faith, or she could not so powerfully have shown how the diviner impulses of the soul of man may be stirred by visions of beauty, and a heart lost to moral truth and duty be recovered and purified through the power of the affections.

We deem it no demerit that probability of outward circumstance is disregarded in such a tale; for it is full of poetic truth. Mrs. Hervey has a delicate and gentle style of narrative—rich in picturesque representation and lightly-touched delineation of character. She possesses finely tempered powers; and a serene and thoughtful spirit breathes throughout the beautiful prose-poem with which she has greeted the New Year.

The volume has a very tasteful appearance; and gains much interest from twelve appropriate and delightful illustrations, after designs by Mr. G. H. Thomas, engraved on wood in the most finished and successful manner.

*Ten Years of the Church of Scotland; from 1833 to 1843.* With Historical Retrospect from 1560. By JAMES BRYCE, D.D. 2 vols. Edinburgh and London: W. Blackwood and Sons.

PEOPLE in England are almost tired of reading of the disruption in the Scotch Establishment. During the progress of the controversy, sympathy was strong with the party now forming the Free Church. The matter in dispute was one of serious principle; the separation thereon was a dignified and noble protest. Its result has been greatly to change ecclesiastical relations, and, we hope, to improve the religious condition of the people in Scotland. Still the Free Church is a great monstrosity;—practically Voluntary, without the principles and free action of Voluntaryism; and theoretically Establishmentarian, without the privileges and safeguards of an Establishment. Narrow in sympathy, intensely sectarian, and too disposed to be arrogant—in spite of many fine characteristics—the Free Church in Scotland was in its origin, and remains at this present. The importance of this secession has been much over-rated, and its place in ecclesiastical history exaggerated. To compare it with the ejection of the Nonconforming ministers, on the Barmolomew's day of 1662, is either ignorant or presumptuous. In the one case, a large number of men leave their churches and their livings, for conscience' sake, without concert or pre-arrangement, braving persecution and deep suffering, in dark and evil days. In the other case, a much smaller number of men, having had time and opportunity to organize, devise

remedial measures, and forecast their future, surrender one ecclesiastical position for another, which tolerant and enlightened times render easy of attainment, and without fear of persecution to threaten, or suffering to dismay them. To speak of this latter occurrence as one destined to produce, ultimately, if not even speedily, the most momentous consequences,—as leading the van in a war for spiritual independence,—and as engaging all Christendom in contemplation, with deep and hopeful suspense,—this is unjust to other and more grandly powerful movements which have signalized the history of modern Protestantism, and betrays a narrow and self-glorifying spirit. The Free Church will be honoured for what it is,—and the sooner for ceasing from pretensions to be what it is not. A too tenacious memory of its antecedents, and an exclusive spirit, may do injury to its vitality, and isolate it from such reverent sympathies as we ourselves willingly would accord.

On the other hand, the Moderates are not less conceited and assuming in the spirit they cherish, and the self-complacent opinions they hold of their own part in this controversy; and attach greatly undue importance to their success in filling up vacant pulpits, and preserving the honours and properties of the Church. It may prove that the issue is quite other than they confidently anticipate,—that their "venerable bark"—to use the high-flown language of Dr. Bryce—"shall ride in triumph over the seas of voluntary tempests." Between these adherents of the Establishment and Nonconformists, there are, of course, even more, although dissimilar, points of difference than exist between them and the anomalous Free Church.

Considering the extent of the Church of Scotland, the population it includes, and the subordinate position it occupies in Protestantism, we expect much less from the secession it has suffered than is hoped by the seceders themselves; and we assign it a much inferior place in the records of the Ecclesiasticism of the century, to that apparently claimed for it by the parties on either side.

So much has the whole subject been over-written, that it was with no very cheerful feeling we addressed ourselves to the work of Dr. Bryce, which adds two more big volumes to the contemporary annals of the Disruption. They include a Historical Retrospect, written with intelligence and mastery of the theme, and a fully detailed account of the rise and progress of the movement which agitated the Church for the ten years from 1833 to 1843. Bearing in mind that the author was, as he says, "not a little mixed up with the strife," his book has as much fairness, on the whole, as is possible to one regarding the events it narrates from his point of view. While decidedly hostile to the doctrines and principles put forth by the Free Church party, he refrains from indulging in personalities, and his courteous tone only occasionally is exchanged for sarcasm and a little sneering. The work is one which will be useful to the future historian, who would impartially state both sides of the long-maintained controversy. On some incidents a new light is thrown; and with respect to others minute particulars are given which are important to the knowledge of the views and proceedings of the "Moderate" party. It was not to be expected that Dr. Bryce, who confesses to a high estimation of "the happy union of Church and State, with its accompanying privileges and valuable immunities," should write without bias of the Voluntary principle, to which he has sometimes to refer; or that he should take a wholly unprejudiced view of the character, condition, and prospects of the Scotch Dissenters generally, and of the "new sect" in particular. But as his statements are not very weighty, and argument is not attempted, we do not feel it necessary either to criticise or oppose him.

We cannot promise the reader much interest in these volumes. Apart from the inherent dryness of the details of an ecclesiastical dispute, Dr. Bryce's manner is generally prolix; often confused and uncertain, and almost always tedious.

*An Essay on the Local or Lay Ministry, as exercised in the Wesleyan and other Branches of the Methodist Family.* By RICHARD MILLS, Wesleyan Local Preacher, Rugeley, Staffordshire. London: John Kaye and Co., Fleet-street.

*The Local Ministry: its Character, Vocation, and Position considered: with Suggestions for Promoting its more extended Usefulness.* By J. H. CARR, Wesleyan Local Preacher, Leeds. London: John Kaye and Co., Fleet-street.

THESE volumes are prize essays;—to the former has been awarded the sum of £50, and to the latter £25—which premiums were offered by Mr. John Kaye for the two best essays on the Lay or Local Ministry amongst Wesleyan Methodists. Both of these successful works are highly respectable and useful performances. There are many things in them with which we by no means agree, and we are disposed to think the practical suggestions of each superficial and deficient; but we nevertheless greet the volumes with cordiality and approbation, as right-minded, and, in many



respects, valuable efforts at developing the resources and improving the character of Lay agency.

Mr. Mills's Essay is divided into four parts; namely,—the history, constitution, ministry, and spread of the gospel, during the first ages;—the origin, character, adaptation, and usefulness of the Methodist local ministry;—the character, qualifications, duties, responsibilities, objects, and results of the ministry;—and suggestions for rendering the Methodist lay ministry more commensurate with its origin and design. On all these points, a variety of information, discussion, and recommendation is furnished: the whole pervaded by thorough intelligence and a spirit of healthy piety; and disclosing considerable general culture, as well as familiarity with the several questions specially treated of. The introductory portion might have been advantageously condensed; indeed, less circumlocution would have improved and strengthened the entire work.

Mr. Carr's Essay treats of the Local Ministry under the heads of—its Scriptural character; its employment in Apostolic times; its employment in subsequent ages of the Church; its introduction into Methodism; its adaptation to the spiritual wants of the unconverted world; its past success; its present position; and suggestions for promoting its efficiency, and for extending and perpetuating its usefulness. The author is extensively and appropriately "read," and has made liberal use of his reading, by embodying in his essay a large number of lengthy extracts from different works bearing directly or indirectly on his subject. These quotations are all suitable and valuable, but are in an excess which goes far to destroy the claim of the work to originality. Perhaps it is not less adapted to its practical purpose for this reason; and certainly the writer displays both vigour and freedom of mind in every page proceeding from his own pen, which commend him to respect and confidence, whatever method he may choose for the collection of the facts and principles he desires to set forth.

To "local preaching," not Methodism only owes much of its success; other sections of the Church have thereby revived religion, extended the kingdom of Christ, and conferred no inconsiderable benefits on society, by reaching portions of the community otherwise placed without the range of moral and ameliorative influences. The great extension of this kind of agency is one of the things most to be desired for the churches of our own day; and happy will it be for them, and for the world without, if their most intelligent and cultivated members will enter earnestly into this department of labour. But there are peculiarities of social condition, and tendencies of opinion amongst the working classes, in these present times, which make it unutterably important that the local preacher should possess much higher qualifications than have hitherto sufficed for the work—that he should have a deep and intimate acquaintance with the sacred Book, and be conversant with the under-currents of thought and life amongst those to whom he carries the gospel. Unfortunate, indeed, it would be for him to become a polemic, or to lose any of the simple fervour of his plain but honoured precursors in this field; but still more unhappy will it be for him to have nothing but that fire of zeal and meagre fuel of knowledge, which even yet may too generally be found in his class.

Believing that, after all abatements for difference of feeling and opinion, these volumes are calculated to do good to lay preachers generally, by stimulating their zeal and awakening increased desire for adaptation to their work—and that they may, perhaps, lead to something yet more fitted to assist their aims and direct them in their studies—we commend them—not to Methodists alone, although adapted to them especially, but—to all who engage in the duties of a local ministry.

*Philip Doddridge; his Life and Labours.* A Centenary Memorial. By JOHN STOUGHTON, Author of "Spiritual Heroes," &c. London: Jackson and Walford, St. Paul's Churchyard.

The substance of this volume was read at the last Autumnal Meeting of the Congregational Union, at Northampton, which happened to take place there just a century after the death of the great and pious Doddridge, and was therefore a fit occasion for such a memorial of his life and labours. The Assembly met in the chapel in which Doddridge ministered; the hallowed and suggestive associations of the place giving depth to the feeling with which the story of his beautiful and faithful life was heard. The publication of the biographical sketch then presented was justly requested; and it now claims a welcome from all Christian readers.

Mr. Stoughton has not been content to reproduce the essence of published memoirs: he has brought together, from various sources, authentic facts not hitherto collected; and has searched manuscripts for the illustration and further elucidation of his theme. The results of these studies he has thrown into an interesting and effective narrative, which deserves accept-

ance with the churches, as the best memorial of Doddridge. He has graphically portrayed the private life and public career of the harmoniously-developed man whose history he had to trace; and has very successfully presented him in the several attitudes of the Minister, the Tutor, the Author, and the Man of Influence.

Mr. Stoughton has understood Doddridge; and a warm sympathy blends with reverent admiration in his memorial of him. He has estimated his character, and criticised his works, with justness and discrimination. And if anything were necessary to secure appreciation for so admirable a man, or to commend such gentle goodness and sanctified intelligence to the imitation of this generation, it has been worthily accomplished by this agreeable and instructive little work.

#### LITERARY MISCELLANY.

**SOCIAL POSITION OF TRADESMEN.**—Of the many troubles which the shopkeeping portion of the community have to sustain, there are but few, if any, so oppressive as that which the long hours of business impose. We are accustomed to hear much of the grievances which this system entails upon assistants whilst comparatively little is said of its sad effects upon employers. This is wrong. Far be it, however, from us to deny that it does exercise a blighting and crushing influence, spiritually, mentally, and physically, on the former class of persons. That to them such, unhappily, are its results, is a fact established upon evidence which few now have the temerity to question. But, while thus fully admitting this, we are constrained to state, that there is no one single evil which excessive toil inflicts upon assistants, in which the great bulk of master tradesmen themselves do not, more or less, fully participate. Whereas, there are circumstances, peculiar to the position of employer, which make the load under consideration press upon him still more heavily. The buoyancy of spirit and vigour of youth having, in a greater or less degree, left him, he is less capable of battling against the worries of business, and of sustaining the drains which its greedy requirements make on his mental and physical resources. But, besides the fatigue of protracted employment, and the trials arising from capricious customers, and a host of similar causes, to which master and man are alike subject, there are other causes of anxiety to employers from which assistants, as assistants, are exempt. It may be that the young man suffers from aching limbs and throbbing temples; it may be, he bitterly laments that he has so little time for attending to the interest of his spiritual nature; that, whilst knowledge is at once so needful and so generally possessed by classes otherwise inferior to that of which he forms part, he should, practically, be forbidden to pursue its flowery and inviting paths; it may be he longs for a walk in one of the beautiful parks, or to join the family circle enjoyments, at once elevating and exquisite, but for which the arrangements of most of our modern hives of traffic, during the greater portion of the year, admit of no opportunity. All this, we repeat, may be, and in innumerable instances is, true as regards assistants. But it should be remembered that the engagements of the day having terminated, they are then, at least, relieved from the gnawing influence of business anxieties; once out of the shop they can then at least, retire to their chamber, and there take both mental and bodily repose. In the case of employers it is often far otherwise. Not only have they, in a multitude of instances, to endure all the drudgery and privations which befall assistants, but they are also exposed to the annoyance and grief of bad debts, unsuccessful speculations, dulness of trade, bills becoming due without the ability to meet them, and such like, the thought of which follows them to their retirement, and haunts them there. They must often be painfully conscious, also, of the deep responsibility they incur in so completely neglecting their respective families, so far as personal intercourse and direct parental teaching is concerned. We assert, therefore, that, much as the welfare of assistants may require a condensation of business within a more limited period, employers and their families are, speaking generally, still more interested in the accomplishment of the same. We shall ever feel it a duty to do our utmost to assist the tradesmen of the Metropolis in their efforts to effect this much-to-be-desired social reform—a reform which promises to confer such inestimable blessings on the many, and which is only retarded by the cupidity and unenlightened selfishness of the few.—*Public Good, January.*

**UNFAIR TREATMENT OF HOMŒOPATHISTS.**—No accusation of affectation, or would-be notoriety, can affect our judgment of those who, often at personal sacrifice, are led to embrace and practise homœopathy. Their convictions may be erroneous, but having such convictions, how could their conduct be other than it is? What rational ground is there for imagining that they do not act on conviction? If we must again refer to those narrow personal interests which some persons, "with that half wisdom half experience lends," are ever seeking out as the hidden mainspring in any unusual course of conduct, we can only say that, even granting some might be so influenced, here as elsewhere, it would be difficult, with any plausibility, to lay such to the charge of homœopaths as a body. If they professed to hold some important uncommunicated discovery, some secret by which disease should be cured, the mystery might attract and the monopoly might profit. But where we find outward appliances few, simple, and unattractive, no mixed compounds (not

even a hieroglyphic prescription), and means explained, investigation courted, hospital and other professional data thrown open, we are driven to the conviction that if these men be, what they are so often and so vulgarly called, "quacks," they have their trade yet to learn. We feel it almost a disgrace to pen any notice of such language; how much more disgraceful is it that prejudice can have gone so far as to leave any opening for such comments, which unfortunately are only too well called for. If homœopaths are deceiving or deceived, they are sacrificing their professional prospects to a present of reproach and ridicule, with a future of unlimited contempt. One point seems overlooked; if we grant, for the sake of argument, that homœopathy is a truth, what other, or better course could its advocates have followed than that they have adopted? or if it be even a possible truth, how else could its claims be satisfactorily adjusted? or supposing it an error, what shorter way to explode it, than exposing it to the test of experience? In all this we owe them thanks, yet they too have something to guard against, for they are exposed to the temptation of being drawn as far from the truth by the charm of novelty as their opponents by the charm of habit. Something of mutual concession would be no bar to the progress of science, while it would further those higher interests—the development of liberality and liberty, candour and equity—in comparison with which, or deprived of which, even the advancement of science is a poor thing. Why may there not be an honourable rivalry, stimulative to both parties, beneficial to the public, and favourable to the elucidation of truth? Why do we still see in some quarters something very like a determination, not only that homœopathy has not been proved a truth, but, moreover, that it *shall not* be proved such? Why should some parties oppose inquiries which, on their own statement, could only demonstrate the infallibility of their own positions? It is curious that intolerance and impatience of opposition are often found precisely in an inverse ratio to the amount of conviction. It would seem as if the mind sought to convince and establish itself by means of the very vehemence and stringency of assertion employed towards others. But why may not "truth, substance of the world," be trusted in virtue of its own immutability to survive any amount of investigation?—*Eclectic Review: Article on Homœopathy.*

**MADAME HENSLE and NIEBUHR THE HISTORIAN.**—Madame Hensler's relations to Niebuhr were very curious and very German. During his residence as a student at Kiel, she became a young and beautiful widow. He was an extremely shy and nervous boy—though a man already in ripeness of character and in grasp of intellect; and in reference to his first interview with Dora Hensler, he wrote to his father:—"I felt to a painful degree my timidity and bashfulness before ladies; however much I improve in other society, I am sure I must get worse and worse every day in their eyes." Dora's father-in-law, Dr. Hensler, was a profoundly learned man; but he was even then astonished at the bashful boy's extraordinary knowledge of the ancient world and at his faculty of historical divination. In his family circle Niebuhr was soon at home. The ladies were very kind to him, and he made the young Madame Hensler an offer of his hand. She, a pietist in religion, had made a vow at her husband's grave never to marry again, and she was disposed to keep her vow. As she could not marry Niebuhr herself, he asked her to choose a wife for him; and, after some thought, she selected her own sister Amelia. In his union with this lady Niebuhr was happy for some years. He succeeded in the world, served the State in various high offices, acquired the friendship of the first men in Germany, and through the delivery of his lectures on Roman History at Berlin raised himself to a high place in the intellectual hierarchy of Europe. His wife died, and he again solicited Dora Hensler to accept his hand. But she adhered to her vow; and again failing in his suit, he again requested her to provide a substitute. It would seem that the vow only stood between her and himself, for she still retained him in the family. This time, she selected her cousin Gretchen, and—strange as all this seems to us—he married her. Dora's refusals do not appear therefore, to have caused any, even momentary, suspension of the friendship between Niebuhr and herself. His letters to her—ever kind, serene, affectionate—present an unbroken series. The moment he parted from her, he began to write to her regularly. In the most trying situations of his life—during the fierce bombardment of Copenhagen—amid the terrors of the flight to Riga before the victorious French—in the sickness of his first months in Italy—amid the excitement of his opening lecture session in Berlin,—his letters never failed. He wrote a long epistle to her only a few days before he died. Dora Hensler must have been an extraordinary woman. Out of the highest regions of men—the Goethes, the Savignys, and the Schleiermachers—Niebuhr could hardly find a man with whom he deemed frequent intercourse either profitable or endurable. The learned men of Italy, of France, and of England—with the exception of our scientific professors—were so far below his level of acquirements as to fail altogether in the interest of their conversation and correspondence; yet he wrote to Dora Hensler on nearly every subject in which his eager and wide-ranging intellect found employment. He related to her many of his thoughts on politics, finance, and diplomacy,—kept her familiar with the nature of his most recondite researches into Greek and Italian antiquities,—and made her the depository of his doubts and speculations in the highest regions of faith, morals, and philosophy. His letters to her are, therefore, a mine of wealth for the admirers of his genius.—*Athenæum.*



**BELIEF OF THE AUSTRALIAN TRIBES.**—Neither at Cape York, nor in any of the islands of Torres Strait, so far as I am aware, do the aborigines appear to have formed an idea of the existence of a Supreme Being. The absence of this belief may appear questionable; but my informant, Gi'om, spoke quite decidedly on this point, having frequently made it the subject of conversation with the Kowarega blacks. The singular belief in the transmigration of souls, which is general among the whole of the Australian tribes, so far as known also extends to the islands of Torres Strait. The people holding it imagine that, immediately after death, they are changed into white people, or Europeans, and, as such, pass into the second and final period of their existence; nor is it any part of this creed that future rewards and punishments are awarded. It may readily be imagined, that when ignorant and superstitious savage tribes, such as those under consideration, were first visited by Europeans, it was natural for them to look with wonder upon beings so strangely different from themselves, and so infinitely superior in the powers conferred by civilisation, and to associate so much that was wonderful with the idea of supernatural agency. At Darnley Island, the Prince of Wales Islands, and Cape York, the word used to signify a white man also means ghost. The Cape York people went so far as to recognise, in several of our officers and others in the ship, the ghosts of departed friends, to whom they might have borne some fancied resemblance; and, in consequence, under the new names of Tamu, Tarka, &c., they were claimed as relations, and entitled to all the privileges of such. Among many superstitions held by the Prince of Wales Islanders, they are much afraid of shooting stars, believing them to be ghosts, which, in breaking up, produce young ones of their own kind. After sneezing, they make violent gestures with the hands and arms; if a joint cracks, they imagine that some one is speaking of them, or wishing them well, in the direction in which the arm is pointing. The only tradition which I heard of occurs among the Kowaregas, and is worth mentioning for its singularity. The first man created was a great giant named Adi, who, while fishing off Hammond Island, was caught by the rising tide and drowned; Hammond Rock springing up immediately after to mark the spot. His wives, who were watching him at the time, resolved to drown themselves, and were changed into some dry rocks upon an adjacent reef, named after them, Ipile, or the wives. — *Voyage of H.M.S. "Rattlesnake."*

#### AIDS TO REFLECTION.

Those that dare lose a day, are dangerously prodigal: those that dare mispend it, desperate.—*Bishop Hall.*

Pursue what you know to be attainable, make truth your object, and your studies will make you a wise man.—*Cowper.*

Dogmatism may be called puppyism full grown.—*Douglas Jerrold.*

There is no surer mark of the absence of the highest moral and intellectual qualities than a cold reception of excellence.—*S. Bailey.*

It is more honourable to the head, as well as to the heart, to be misled in our eagerness in the pursuit of truth, than to be safe from blundering by contempt of it.—*S. T. Coleridge.*

I do not suppose that any state of things can be conceived so bad as that the efforts of good men, working in the faith of God, can do nothing to amend it.—*Dr. Arnold.*

Take heed of being sharp, or too easily sharpened by others, against those to whom you can object little but that they square not with you in every opinion concerning matters of religion.—*Cromwell.*

Let not the blessings we receive daily from God make us not to value, or not to praise Him because they be common. Let us not forget to praise Him for our innocent mirth and pleasure.—*Isaac Walton.*

I never met with one decisive evidence of a saving change in a malefactor's cell; and out of many hundreds, I can quote exceedingly few in the chamber of a last and a fatal disease.—*Chalmers.*

**GOODNESS A NECESSARY ELEMENT OF GENIUS.**—Genius and goodness are inseparably connected in mental origin. Genius is essentially a moral—nay, a religious power. The difference between genius and talent is perhaps included in the necessary conscientiousness of the former. Talent may be conscientious, genius must be so. Nobility of purpose, the truest and most patient sympathies, must combine in a work that is to penetrate, elevate, and subdue the hearts of mankind. If we rise from a book with no sacred and solemn emotions, no deep sense of human relationship and sympathy, we have not been in communion with genius.—*J. Westland Marston: "Lectures on Imaginative Literature."*

**SELF-DENYING CHARITY.**—There is one degree of charity which has a singular species of merit, and that is where, from a principle of benevolence and Christian love, we bestow on one another what we really want ourselves; where, in order to lessen the distresses of another, we condescend to share some of them by giving what even our own necessities cannot well spare. This is truly meritorious—but to relieve our brethren only with our superfluities—to be charitable rather at the expense of our coffers than ourselves—to save several families from misery, rather than hang up an extraordinary picture in our houses, or gratify any other idle ridiculous vanity—this seems to be only being human creatures; nay, it is in some degree being epicures; for what could the greatest epicure wish rather than to eat with many mouths instead of one, which may be predicated of anyone who knows that the bread of many is owing to his own largeness.—*Fielding.*

The New York Italian Opera has ceased for want of support.

#### GLEANINGS.

The youthful Lord Ashley has lately entered the Royal navy.

It appears that in three years—1848, 1849, and 1850—there were only 2,455 cases tried by jurors in County Courts, out of 702,694 cases tried.

Why is a person approaching a candle like a man getting off his horse?—Because he is going to a light.

**A QUESTION FOR THE SCHOOLMEN.**—What requires more philosophy than taking things as they come?—Parting with things as they go.

What is that which no one wishes to have, and no one wishes to lose? A bald head.

There are 140 libraries in the United States, containing 1,773,900 volumes.

A man recently executed in California ascended the platform smoking a cigar.

The Magyar hat, with broad, turned-up rim and braided band, is now worn by hundreds of well-dressed persons in Broadway, New York, and several gentlemen who have mercantile credit to sustain have boldly adopted it.

A cabdriver was imprisoned the other day for having horsewhipped a man. He pleaded that at the time of the occurrence he was in a state of somnambulism!

A street organ player, at Vienna, died recently, and left a fortune of about £5,000.

Mr. W. Livesey, innkeeper, Livesey, has in his possession a sheep with five horns, all separate, and all of the usual size.

The editor of a down-east paper informs a lady who sent him a mince-pie, with the request "please insert," that such articles are never crowded out "by a press of matter."

The Lord Bishop of Tuam declares his readiness to testify on oath, if required, that in his own diocese, within four or five years, ten thousand converts have joined the Protestant Church.

The judge of the Westminster County Court has decided that churchwardens are not liable to pay for church music.

The Peers of England lost 27 of their number by death in 1851:—two dukes, two marquises, twelve earls, eight barons, and three viscounts. Two eldest sons of peers also died during the year.

**CHANGARNIER'S INVASION.**—Not long ago, Gen. Changarnier declared himself ready, with only 10,000 troops, to enter the metropolis. And the old soldier has kept an instalment of his word. Changarnier is in London; but the remaining 10,000 are yet to follow.—*Punch.*

A thief who broke into St. John's Church, Shrewsbury, drank a bottle of the sacramental wine, and afterwards fell asleep in a pew, has been committed for trial.

The *Courier d'Athènes* relates, that just as the body of the wife of a Persian gipsy, named Plassan, was being interred in the cemetery in that city, a noise was heard to proceed from the coffin. It was immediately opened, and on some restoratives being administered to the supposed dead woman, she soon recovered sufficiently to be able to return to her home.

Francisco Nadal, a Spaniard, recently died at Algiers, at the great age of one hundred and four years and three months. He enjoyed good health to the last, walked about the town on his business as a carpenter, and smoked his cigar with evident gusto. One of his peculiarities for the last fifty years had been never to sleep in a bed, but merely to stretch himself in his clothes on the shavings of his workshop.

An extensive project of improvement is proposed to be brought before Parliament, having for its object the embankment and reclamation from the sea of the vast green and sapphire marshes, mudlands, flats, and shoals, on the eastern and southern coasts of Essex, together with the improvement of the rivers Colne and Blackwater. The subscription contract has been signed for £162,000.

**AN OMINOUS BLUNDER.**—At a village near Tewkesbury, the other day, a couple presented themselves at church for matrimony; but when the happy man pulled out, as he expected, the license, it proved to be a tax-paper!

The *Boston Atlas* announces that a Miss Phillips is about to visit London for the purpose of studying under the celebrated Garcia. She takes this step at the recommendation of Jenny Lind, who, with her advice, gave 1,000 dols. to the aspiring vocalist.

The *Colombo Observer* (Ceylon) gives a list of the "Managing Committee" of a ball lately given to Governor Anderson by the Kandians. The names would sadly try the tongue and lips of the master of ceremonies at Cheltenham—for instance, we have Dunuwille Rattamahatmeya, Secretary, Dehigame Basnaik Nilleme, Treasurer, and Dunuwille Dissawe, Dehigame Dewe Nilleme, Halangodde Rattamahatmeya, James Dunuwille Bandaremahatmeya Mollegode Rattamahatmeya, managing members. Only fancy—"Rambokpotte Rattamahatmeya's carriage stops the way!"

It turns out that the Chinese family who lately visited this country, and who were represented as a family of rank, engaged to go wherever they were sent for the space of three years from the time of their leaving China, for the consideration of eighty dollars per month each—instead of being a family of rank, they are of the lowest class, the man a small shopkeeper in Canton.

One Rev. Mr. Hart (says the *Weekly News*) lecturing last week at Norwich, described a curious Hebrew MS., now in the library of Blickling-hall. The costume of the figures was of the time of James I. It was a kind of hymn descriptive of the Jewish nation, from the call of Abraham to their expected triumphal return to the promised land, and ran thus:—

"This is the kid my father bought with two pieces of money."

This is the cat that worried the kid that my father bought with two pieces of money," &c. &c.

And so on, in the style of "The House that Jack Built."

**"STEAM SUPERSEDED."**—The Swedish Charge d'Affaires in North America, says the *Edinburgh Post*, has officially announced to his Government, that Captain Ericsson, the distinguished Swedish engineer, has at last succeeded in solving the problem of the caloric engine. He has already constructed two, the one of 100-horse power, and the other of 10. The large one is charged with air in one minute and 45 seconds, consumes scarcely any fuel, is proof against any possibility of accident, and requires only one man to attend it. The air is drawn in and expelled again, deprived of its warmth, which remains in the "regenerator." The next time Captain Ericsson visits England, he intends doing so in a caloric steamer.

Some of the "illustrations" used by Kosuth in his speeches across the Atlantic are exceedingly apt. Speaking of an Hungarian institution of National Guards he said:—"It is like your militia, and I like often to say to my people that I consider that organization to be like the porcupine, which goes on quietly looking for its food; but when it is attacked, when dangers approach, it stretches forth its thorns, and is unattackable even in a passive position." In his reply to a deputation from one of the great political parties, he said he took those parties to be a fortunate thing for a country, "because if every man were to belong to one party there would only be a unilateral consideration of every question. In order to grind wheat and to make flour of it, two stones, you know, are necessary. One must rub against the other, and then comes out the flour; and so it is with truth—so it is with conviction."

**WHO ARE SANE?**—A coroner's jury will settle a question of sanity or insanity in five seconds. A commission *de lunatico* will be five weeks about it, and not know what to do in the end. An inquiry has been on foot from the year 1851, to ascertain if a Mrs. Cumming, having estates and married daughters, be of sound mind, her property not being bequeathed to her next of kin. One of the witnesses, Mr. Pettigrew, said that violence of gesture was one symptom of insanity. "Then be you more quiet under examination," said the suave Sergeant Wilkins, "or you yourself will fall under suspicion." Mr. Pettigrew said that superstition was an evidence of insanity. Sergeant Wilkins: Then all our ancestors were mad [laughter]. Mr. Pettigrew: Yes [laughter]. Those, for instance, who believed in the trial by ordeal were, to that extent, insane. Mr. Davy, another medical man, was asked if he believed in mesmerism and clairvoyance, and said he did—all right-thinking men did [laughter]. "I do not," said Sergeant Wilkins, "so I am not a right-thinking man?" Mr. Davy: No! you are insane to a certain degree [laughter].

**LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM.**—The annual meeting of the subscribers to this institution was held on Monday, at the London Tavern, Mr. James Capel in the chair. The report congratulated the members upon the continued prosperity of the institution. Since the general meeting in 1851, fifty-five children, having completed their term, had left the asylum, and three had died; nine had been admitted under a special rule of the society, and sixty by election. With the thirty to be elected this day, the entire number under the protection of the institution would be 410, making the total number who have received the benefit of the charity, 1,972. The legacies received were as follow:—£50 from Mrs. Susanna Shepherd, £100 from Mrs. Charlotte Rayner, and £200 from John Thackeray, Esq. The examiners had borne testimony to the satisfactory state of the schools, and it appeared that many of the girls who had entered educational establishments had shown considerable talent. The number of children admitted every year amounted to 60 by election, and the entire number in the institution was nearly 400. Though the asylum was now becoming inconveniently full, it was thought that great dissatisfaction would be caused by decreasing the number of admissions, and the only satisfactory mode of meeting the difficulty would be by an enlargement of the building. The annual subscriptions had increased to the amount of £400 over those of the preceding year. The statement of accounts from the 24th December, 1850, to the 24th December, 1851, showed that the receipts were £9,491 16s. 1d., and the expenditure, £9,311 17s. 7d., leaving a balance of £180 18s. 6d. This report having been received and adopted, the annual election was afterwards proceeded with, and the result having been declared the business terminated.

**GREAT FIRE AT MANCHESTER.**—On Saturday evening, the large cotton-mill belonging to Messrs. Thomas Ogden and Sons, Dickenson-street, Manchester, was burnt down under most extraordinary circumstances. The mill had closed, as usual on Saturdays, at about three o'clock; and the workmen had cleaned their frames, so as to get away from the business by four. However, a shafting in the third story had worked badly, and a mechanic employed at the mill was directed to remain, and see it got into proper working order for Monday. The man worked till after five, when he asked a watchman to go and hold his lamp for a few minutes, to light him whilst he completed his task. The watchman did so, but, while assisting to lift the shaft into its place, unfortunately dropped his lamp. The cotton in one of the spinning-frames was ignited by this accident; the flames ran along rapidly from frame to frame, for it was an immense building, eight stories high, full of frames and spindles for spinning fine numbers of mule yarn, such as are chiefly used in the Nottingham lace trade—and the men perceived almost in a moment that any efforts by themselves to stop the progress of the destructive element would be fruitless. They therefore raised an alarm. Engines arrived, but in vain. The destruction of the mill was rapidly accomplished. Floor after floor gave way in quick succession, and in less than an hour all that was left of property worth more than £20,000, was a few shattered walls enclosing a huge heap of broken, disjointed, and blackened ironwork, mingled with masses of bricks, charred wood, and smouldering cotton.



BIRTHS.

January 21, Mrs. SHEDLOCK, of Merton, of a daughter.  
January 22, the wife of Mr. GEORGE BAINES, of Leicester, of a daughter.  
January 24, at Lynton, the wife of RICHARD SHARP, Esq., solicitor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

January 11, at the Congregational Church, East Bedford, Notts, by the Rev. B. S. Short, Mr. WILLIAM COBB to Miss BRUNO FINE, of West Bedford.  
January 14, at Egrement, Liverpool, Mr. W. FROANE, of Huddersfield, to CHARLOTTE, only daughter of W. FRISBY, Esq., of Leicester.  
January 20, at Edinburgh, by the Rev. J. Watson, the Rev. GEORGE SMALL, Baptist missionary to India, to ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. S. LOVING, of Hutton, Oxfordshire, and relict of the late Mr. W. CHADWICK, brewer, London.  
January 23, at the Parish Church, Bolton, by the Rev. Canon BLADE, EDWARD J. BOLLING, Esq., of Darcey Lever-hall, Lancashire, only son of the late W. BOLLING, Esq., M.P., to HENRIETTA, the second daughter of T. R. BRIDSON, Esq., of Bridge-house, Bolton-le-Moors.  
January 24, at the Baptist Chapel, Blakeney, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. W. Copley, Mr. JAMES TURNER, Master of the British School at that place, to MARIA ANN, daughter of Mr. J. BOTHERHAM, clerk, of Birmingham, Lxworth, Suffolk.

DEATHS.

January 4, suddenly, at Derby, in his 66th year, RICHARD WILLIAM BIRCH, Esq., solicitor.  
January 15, at Mongewell, aged 89, the Rev. Dr. DURELL, canon of Durham, and rector of Mongewell, in the county of Oxford.  
January 16, at Ombesley, Worcestershire, in his 81st year, JOHN ROBERTS, Esq., formerly of Kidderminster.  
January 19, at his residence, aged 67, Mr. JOHN BROWN, brewer, of Newbury, Berks. Mr. Brown was senior deacon of the Baptist church in that town.  
January 19, very suddenly, aged 76 years, Mr. WILLIAM GILBERT, for many years a respected inhabitant of High-street, Shoreditch.  
January 20, at Halstead, Essex, in his 84th year, JOSEPH YELDHAM, Esq.  
January 21, at 34, Montague-place, aged 73, GEORGE HEATH, Esq., of Kitchlands, Surrey, sergeant-at-law.  
January 21, after an illness of several years, JANE, wife of the Rev. J. POOLE, of Bishop's Hull, near Taunton.  
January 22, at Burnham, Somerset, in her 80th year, Mrs. KING, widow of Dr. King, Bishop of Rochester.  
January 23, at his residence, Heathfield, in his 68th year, Mr. THOMAS HARWOOD, of Birmingham.  
January 25, at the Grove, Hammersmith, after a very protracted illness, LAVINIA, the wife of the Rev. F. TRESTRAIL.  
January 25, at 22, Walpole-street, Chelsea, aged 1 year and 2 months, MARGARET, only child of the Rev. F. GROSER.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

Public attention in the city has been almost entirely engrossed, during the past week, with the extraordinary "decrees" of the French Dictator. The grasping and selfish cupidity, and the utter disregard of every righteous principle; the strange and reckless infatuation that they display, has given rise, in every circle, to a feeling of the most painful distrust. The impression they have produced in the City has been very unfavourable to the healthy progress of business. The Stock Market has been in a state of depression all the week. On Friday, Consols went down to 96, but have since slightly recovered. Insecurity is felt everywhere. Public confidence is shaken. No one can tell where the events of the past month will end; and, in such a state of feeling, commercial interests always suffer. It has already brought a preponderance of sellers into the Stock Market, and, if their number should greatly increase, something like a panic will inevitably ensue.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Cons. for Acct.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
3 per Ct. Red.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
New 3 1/2 per Ct.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Annuitants...	201	201	201	201	201	201
India Stock...	217 1/2	217 1/2	217 1/2	217 1/2	217 1/2	217 1/2
Bank Stock...	59 pm.	59 pm.	59 pm.	59 pm.	59 pm.	59 pm.
Escheq. Bills...	59 pm.	59 pm.	59 pm.	59 pm.	59 pm.	59 pm.
India Bonds...	70 pm.	70 pm.	70 pm.	70 pm.	70 pm.	70 pm.
Long Annuit.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2

A more active business has been transacted in the Foreign Market, but not without great fluctuations. Mexican has been a little in favour, on account of the action of the United States' President. Sardinian, which seems destined to know no rest, has again declined, and Northern Bonds have drooped.

The following are the prices of to-day:—

Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 91 1/2; Danish Five per Cent., 103; French Five per Cent. Rentes, 104 1/2; Ditto, Three per Cent., 63 1/2. (Exchange, 25 1/2. 30c. 25); Granada, 16; Brazilian Bonds, 93; and Ditto, Small, 94; Mexican Bonds, 184 1/2, 30 29 1/2; Peruvian Bonds, Five per Cent., 96 1/2; Ditto, Deferred, 47; Portuguese Four per Cent., 33 1/2; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 100 1/2; Sardinian Five per Cent., 88 1/2, 87 1/2, 88 1/2; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent., 22 1/2; Venezuela, 26 1/2; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 58 1/2; Ditto, Four per Cent., 90; Ecuador Bonds, 3 1/2; Austrian Five per Cent., 77.

The tendency of prices in the Share Market also has been in the way of a decline. One of our weekly contemporaries describes it as looking "very sickly." It is not, however, in a "galloping consumption," but present symptoms are decidedly unfavourable, if not to a "long and prosperous life," at any rate to a long and prosperous dividend. The decline in prices since our last has been considerable. Aberdeen shares have dropped £1; Lon-

don and South Coast, £2; North Western, £1; Lancashire and Yorkshire, £1 15s.; York and North Midland, £2 5s., &c. &c. The traffic returns, however, are still favourable, but not so much so as for some time past. The nett increase last week on the receipts of the corresponding week last year, was 2 1/2 per cent. The North Western line, however, exhibits a decline of £700. Prices to-day as follows:—

Aberdeen, 10 1/2 11 1/2; Boston and Eastern Junction, 5 1/2; Caledonian, 15 15 1/2; Chester and Holyhead, 19 1/2; Eastern Counties, 6 1/2 7; Great Northern, 18 1/2 19; Great Western, 85 86; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 61 61 1/2; London and Blackwall, 6 1/2 7; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 97 98; London and North Western, 115 115 1/2; London and South Western, 85 1/2 86; Midland, 55 55 1/2; North British, 6 1/2 6 1/2; North Stafford, 9 8 1/2; South Eastern, 20 1/2 21; South Wales, 29 30; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17 17 1/2; York and North Midland, 21 21 1/2; Boulogne and Amiens, 11 1/2 12; Namur and Liege, 6 1/2 6 1/2; Northern of France, 18 1/2 19; Orleans and Bordeaux, 5 1/2 5 1/2; Paris and Rouen, 26; Rouen and Havre, 9 1/2.

It is gratifying to know that, notwithstanding this general depression in all speculative securities, the Board of Trade and other returns continue to afford substantial proof of the increase in all our commercial transactions with other nations. One interesting return lies before us, of the quantity of tea consumed during the last three or four years. This has been as follows:—

Year.	Consumption.	Revenue.
1848.....	48,347,789 lb.	£5,239,992
1849.....	50,021,576	5,471,422
1850.....	51,178,215	5,597,706

A contemporary shows that should the increased rate of consumption have been maintained during the past year, the returns will exhibit the following result:—

1851.....	53,550,215 lb.	£5,853,695
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It is proved by the same paper (the *Manchester Guardian*), that "ten years ago, before any great change had taken place in our commercial policy, the entire consumption of tea in Great Britain and Ireland amounted to 36,675,667 lb.; so that the increase since then has been more than 17,000,000 lb., or nearly 50 per cent. As the population is not much larger than it was in 1841, it is fair to conclude that there must be a larger number of people in comfortable circumstances now than there were at the former period."

It is shown, however, that, "great as the increase has been of late years, however, it is very far short of what we might expect to see were the duty reduced to a moderate per centage on the value of the article as it comes from the Chinese merchant. In Jersey and Guernsey, where there is no duty on tea, the average consumption is 4 1/2 lb. per head per annum. The same rate for the United Kingdom would require an annual importation of nearly 120,000 lb., which is more than the Celestial Empire could supply without many years' warning. But no one," says the writer, "would ever propose even a large reduction of the tea duty all at once, much less a total abolition. If it could be gradually reduced from its present exorbitant amount to 1s. per lb., spreading the reduction over several years, the revenue would not suffer much, while the comfort of the people would be greatly increased, and our trade with China would, probably, be very greatly improved."

Last week, we offered some remarks on the "Mining schemes" then being brought before the attention of the public. We have now before us the prospectuses of seven of the new companies—four of which are for Australia, and three for California. We must say that they look very tempting. Each of them, if we may believe their secretaries, is sure to realize the most handsome returns for the small amount of capital invested. One or two are born with respectable names attached to them, the rest look of a doubtful origin. We may add that the whole amount of capital provided for by these companies is about a million sterling, and that to catch the most unwary, the shares are generally put at £1—so that the most humble individual may partake of the advantages offered.

Returns from the provinces indicate that the state of trade is generally prosperous. In the Corn Market, yesterday, an advance of 2s. per quarter took place. Prices in our usual market report.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	96 1/2	Brazil.....	93
Do. Account.....	96 1/2	Ecuador.....	3 1/2
3 per Cent. Reduced.....	97	Dutch 4 per cent.....	90
3 1/2 New.....	98 1/2	French 5 per cent.....	91 1/2
Long Annuitants.....	7 1/2	Granada.....	17
Bank Stock.....	216	Mexican 5 per cent. new.....	29 1/2
India Stock.....	250	Portuguese.....	33 1/2
Eschequer Bills.....	58 pm.	Russian.....	100 1/2
June.....	58 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent.....	23 1/2
India Bonds.....	71 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent.....	40 1/2
		Ditto Passive.....	54

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Jan. 23.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 9 for the week ending on Saturday, the 17th day of January, 1852

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	31,151,175	Government Debt.....	11,015,100
		Other Securities.....	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion.....	17,117,900
		Silver Bullion.....	33,375
	£31,151,175		£31,151,175

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital.....	14,553,000	Government Securities.....	13,269,098
Reserve.....	3,247,702	Dead Weight Annuity.....	11,368,736
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	4,715,153	Other Securities.....	10,112,840
Other Deposits.....	11,656,776	Gold and Silver Coin.....	573,712
Seven-day and other Bills.....	1,171,745		
	£35,344,376		£35,344,376

Dated the 22nd day of January, 1852.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Immaculate Conception, Kirkby Overblow, Yorkshire.  
Baptist Chapel, Wantage, Berkshire.

BANKRUPTS.

BELSHAW, WILLIAM, Ancoats, Lancashire, joiner, February 9, March 9: solicitor, Mr. Bowley, Manchester.  
FLINT, GEORGE, Lombard-street, City, hostler, February 5, March 4: solicitor, Messrs. Goddard and Eyre, Wood-street, Cheapside, London.  
FOOTMAN, THOMAS, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, huckster, February 9, March 3: solicitors, Mr. Smith, Walsall; and Mr. James, Birmingham.  
GILLAN, JAMES HENRY, Liverpool, commission merchant, February 5, March 5: solicitor, Mr. Grattley, Liverpool.  
HARRIS, THOMAS, and BURLS, JOHN, Hampstead-road, brewers, January 31, March 6: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street, Cheapside, London.  
HURLEY, JOHN, Birmingham, linen draper, February 10, March 1: solicitors, Mr. Depree, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, London; and Messrs. Mottram and Co., Birmingham.  
JAMES, ROBERT SQUIER, Leeds, wholesale ironmonger, February 5, March 4: solicitors, Mr. Benson, Birmingham; and Messrs. Courtenay and Compton, Leeds.  
LONG, FREDERICK, Vere-street, Oxford-street, importer of foreign lace, February 5, March 2: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street, Cheapside, London.  
MARSH, JOHN GEORGE, Church-street, Minorities, City, carpenter, February 4, March 2: solicitors, Messrs. Marten and Co., Commercial-chambers, Minster-lane, London.  
POTTER, GEORGE, Grosvenor-basin, Finsbury, and Wouldham and Burnham, Kent, lime burner, February 6, March 20: solicitor, Mr. Matthews, Arthur-street West, London-bridge, London.  
PRITCHARD, WILLIAM DAVIS, and PRITCHARD, DANIEL, High-street, St. Marylebone, coachsmiths, February 2, March 5: solicitors, Messrs. Smith, Southampton-buildings, Holborn, London.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

FRITON, ANDREW, Cumnock, Ayrshire, auctioneer, January 27, February 17.  
COOK, WILLIAM, Glasgow, hotel keeper, January 29, February 19.  
CUTHBERT, ROBERT, jun., Greenock, merchant, January 28, February 19.  
ELDER, COLIN, Knock, Island of Skye, Inverness-shire, merchant, January 30, February 20.  
HARPER, ROBERT, Glasgow, victualler, January 27, February 17.  
ROSS, JOHN, Bonar-bridge, Sutherlandshire, grocer, January 30, February 20.

DIVIDENDS.

Richard Brumwell, Halifax, Yorkshire, draper, first div. of 7s. 6d.; at Mr. Pott's, Manchester, any Tuesday—Francis Copland, Park-place, Paddington, first div. of 6d.; at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street, February 29, and three subsequent Thursdays—George Pim, Liverpool, corn merchant, first div. of 20s.; at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool, any Monday—John Robinson and Edward Moore, Silcock, Yorkshire, spinners, first and second divs. of 10s. 6d. on new profits, and second of 5d.; at Mr. Hope's, Leeds, January 27, and any subsequent Monday or Tuesday.

Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Scorton Wesleyan Chapel, Garstang, Lancashire.

BANKRUPTS.

BACON, CHARLES, Walton, Somersetshire, tailor, February 10, March 3: solicitors, Messrs. Hobbs and Son, Wals.  
BICKERTON, SAMUEL, Liverpool, butcher, February 10, March 2: solicitor, Mr. Hore, Liverpool.  
BOXALL, JAMES, Brighton, Sussex, coach maker, February 6, March 5: solicitors, Messrs. Sowton, Great James-street, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Kennett, Brighton.  
COGAR, WILLIAM ABRAHAM, Newgate-street, City, & Quadrant, Regent-street, boot and shoe dealer, February 6, March 12: solicitor, Mr. Hensman, College-hill, Cannon-street West, London; and Mr. Dennis, Northampton.  
COPLAND, JAMES, Barnstaple, Devonshire, tea dealer, February 10, March 3: solicitors, Messrs. Carter and Chanter, Barnstaple; and Mr. Moore, Exeter.  
FOULKE, WILLIAM JAMES, Birkenhead, Cheshire, druggist, February 10, March 3: solicitor, Mr. Tyrer, Liverpool.  
GLADWIN, HENRY, Nottingham, draper, February 6, March 5: solicitors, Messrs. Enfield, Nottingham.  
GULL, GEORGE, and WILSON, FRANCIS DEACON, Old Broad-street, City, Russia brokers, February 6, March 10: solicitor, Mr. Murray, Reed-lane, Fenchurch-street, London.  
HOPKINSON, GEORGE, Liverpool, coach builder, February 19, March 4: solicitors, Mr. Low, Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. Cross, Liverpool.  
LOUGHER, WILLIAM, THOMAS, and DAVID, Plymouth, iron founders, February 9, March 18: solicitors, Messrs. Pontifex and Moginie, Andrew's-court, Holborn, London; and Mr. Lavers, Plymouth.  
NEEDHOCK, LEON J., Great Portland-street, Marylebone, lace-man, February 5, March 9: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street, Cheapside, London.  
PLATT, WILLIAM, Crawford-street, Marylebone, draper, February 6, March 11: solicitors, Messrs. Ashurst and Son, Old Jewry, London.  
POUND, HENRY, Plymouth, builder, February 9, March 18: solicitors, Messrs. Surr and Gribble, Elworthy; and Mr. Lavers, Plymouth.  
RAYNER, JOHN JAMES, Manchester, tailor, February 6 and 27: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street, Cheapside, and Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester.  
ROCK, WILLIAM, Surrey-place, Surrey, printer, February 13, March 9: solicitor, Mr. Jerwood, Ely-place, Holborn.  
TIMBLEY, EDWARD, Cradley Heath, Staffordshire, cooper, February 11, March 3: solicitors, Mr. Whitehouse, Dudley, and Mr. James, Birmingham.







was restored to her; and, I thank God, her health is now as good or better than it ever was.

"Why, Sir, do you not make the case of Thomas Rolins public? I repeat, it is your duty to do so. When he first commenced taking your drops, he had not a sound inch of flesh in him; his body was literally covered with large running wounds; and a celebrated physician of Plymouth, who examined him, said, 'he never saw a man in such a condition in all his life.' I have lately seen him, and he informs me that he has but one wound left, which is less than the size of half a crown, and which is healing fast. He certainly looks like another man altogether. He told me that your Family Pills quickly restored his digestive powers, and gave him good refreshing rest at night. He would have been a dead man by this time if you had not taken him in hand. Sincerely wishing you every success, allow me to remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

"WILLIAM MATTHEWS,"  
"Holt, near Wimbourne, May 21, 1845."

"To the Proprietor of Halse's Scorbutic Drops."

"Sir,—It is due to you to state the astonishing cure your valuable medicine has caused to my wife. About five years since an eruption appeared in various parts of the body; she applied to various medical gentlemen without deriving the least benefit; the disorder continued to increase, and latterly to a very frightful extent, her body being covered with painful, itching, unsightly sores. About six months since I providentially saw the advertisement of Halse's Scorbutic Drops, in the *Salisbury Journal*. I determined that my wife should give your medicine a trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your Drops of Mr. Wheaton, your agent at Ringwood, and I have not words to express my opinion of the medicine, but in the course of a fortnight she was perfectly cured, having taken two bottles of the Drops and one box of Pills. Six months have now elapsed, and she has had no return of the complaint.

"A neighbour of mine, Mr. John Sheers, yeoman, of Holt, has a child eighteen months of age, which, since it had been four months old, had its head and face completely covered with sores, causing itself and mother many sleepless nights. Now, as I was a witness of the truly wonderful effects of your incomparable medicine in my wife's case, I recommended it to my neighbour, and, after some persuasion, he purchased a bottle. He gave it to his child. The effect was miraculous, for in less than three weeks the child was perfectly cured. Truly, Halse's Scorbutic Drops is a wonderful medicine, and I am convinced that no one would be afflicted with the Scourvy if they knew its value."

"I have recommended those Drops to many others in my neighbourhood; a statement of their cases, if you wish, I will forward another time. With the greatest respect,  
I remain, your obedient and obliged servant,

"STEPHEN CULL."

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#### HALSE'S LETTERS ON MEDICAL GALVANISM.

For the other letters on Medical Galvanism, Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. Halse for his pamphlet. (See below.)

##### LETTER I.

#### PARALYSIS.—TO INVALIDS.—

GALVANISM has for a long time been resorted to as a powerful remedial agent; but, unfortunately, it has been applied by men totally ignorant of its principles. Can it, therefore, be wondered at that it has so frequently failed of producing any beneficial effects? My great improvement in the Galvanic Apparatus was a method to regulate its power to the greatest nicety, so that an infant may be galvanised without experiencing the least unpleasantness; but no sooner do I make it public than I have made this discovery, than a host of imitators spring up like mushrooms, and state that they are also in possession of the secret; and, by all I hear, a pretty mess they make of their secret. Now, all the world knows how eminently successful I have been in cases of paralysis, particularly in recent cases. This success I attribute entirely to my superior method of regulating the power of the galvanic apparatus; for, without a perfect regulating power, it is utterly impossible to produce successful results. Scarcely a week passes but I have two or three patients who have been either galvanised by some pretender, or have been using that ridiculous apparatus called the electro-magnetic or electro-galvanic apparatus, and, as may reasonably be expected, without the slightest benefit. Many pretenders in the country, having heard of my great success, and my high standing as a medical galvanist in London, have made it public that they have received instructions from me, and are acting as my agents; and, not satisfied with this, are actually selling apparatuses, representing them to be mine. I shall, of course, endeavour to put a stop to this. In the meantime, I now state that my galvanic apparatuses can be procured from me only, as I employ no agents whatever. I will now endeavour to show how galvanism acts in cases of paralysis. Paralysis, or palsy, consists of three varieties—the hemiplegic, the paraplegic, and the local palsy. In the first, the patient is paralysed on one side only; in the second, the lower part of the body is affected on both sides; and in the third kind, particular limbs are affected. The cause of the attacks is the withdrawal of nervous influence from the nerves and muscles of the various parts. Now, Galvanism has been proved by the most eminent physiologists to be capable of supplying the nervous influence to those parts of the body which may be deficient of it, and hence the reason of its astonishing effect in cases of paralysis. In patients thus afflicted, I find that some parts of the spine are less sensitive than other parts; and, until those parts are aroused into action, the patient will not recover. Any medical man, who knows anything whatever of Galvanism, will be at once convinced how applicable Galvanism must be to such complaints; for not only does it arouse the dormant nerves and muscles into action, but it supplies them with that fluid of which they are deficient, viz., the nervous fluid. I think it, however, but fair to state that, in cases of paralysis of long duration, I as frequently fail as succeed, whilst in recent cases I generally succeed. Still, Galvanism should be resorted to in every case of paralysis, no matter of how long duration it might have been, for it cannot possibly do any harm, and it may do good. I repeat, Galvanism is a powerful remedy in cases of paralysis.

Health is the greatest worldly blessing we can enjoy, and yet many invalids, for the sake of saving a few guineas, will purchase apparatuses which are entirely useless for medical purposes. Galvanism, they say, is Galvanism, no matter whether the price of the apparatus be much or little. They may as well say a fiddle is a fiddle, and that there is no difference in them. Surely none of common sense who feels desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism will, for the sake of a few guineas, throw his money away by purchasing an imperfect instead of a perfect apparatus. He may as well not try Galvanism at all as try it with an inefficient apparatus. These latter remarks I address particularly to invalids; but how much stronger do they apply to medical men who are applying Galvanism? They find it fail of producing those wonderful effects which I have found it to produce! And why is it? Simply because they are using an imperfect apparatus. Scarcely a day passes but I receive an order for my galvanic apparatus from medical men who have been using the small machines and found them useless.

I conclude by stating, that if Medical men employ Galvanism at all in their practice, they are bound, both in duty to themselves and to their patients to use the apparatus in its perfect form. The price is ten guineas. The cash to accompany the order.

WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE.

23, Brunswick-square, London.

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatuses; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effectively as he could at his own residence.

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When received into the stomach it is digested like the food, and enters into the circulation precisely as the nutriment food of our aliment does.

ITS FIRST REMEDIAL ACTION IS UPON THE BLOOD.

and through that upon every other part where it is needed. It is in this way that this medicine supplies the blood with constituents which it needs, and removes that which it does not need. In this way it purifies the blood of excess of bile, acids, and alkalies, of pus, of all foreign and morbid matter, and brings it into a healthy condition. In this way it quickens or moderates the circulation, producing coolness, warmth, or perspiration. In this way it is that this medicine is conveyed to the liver, where it allays inflammation, or relieves congestions, removes obstructions, cleanses and heals abscesses, dissolves gummy or thickened bile, and excites healthy secretions in this organ. In this way also is this medicine conducted to the lungs, where it assuages inflammation, allays irritation, relieves cough, promotes expectoration, dissolves tubercles, and heals ulcerations. In like manner it acts on the stomach to neutralize acidity, removes flatulence, debility, heartburn, nausea, retore tone, appetite, &c. In the same way this good medicine acts upon the kidneys, on the bowels, on the uterus, the ovaria, and all internal organs, and not less effectually on the glandular and lymphatic system, on the joints, bones, and the skin.

It is by cleansing, enriching, and purifying the Blood, that old Dr. Townsend's Sassaaparilla effects so many and wonderful cures. Physiological science has demonstrated the truth of what is asserted in *Holy Writ*, that "the Blood is the Life." Upon this fluid all the tissues of the body depend for their maintenance and repletion. It carries to and maintains vitality in every part by its circulation and omnipresence. It replenishes the wastes of the system, elaborates the food, decomposes the air, and imbues vitality from it; regulates the corporeal temperature, and gives to every solid and fluid its appropriate substance or secretion—earthy and mineral substance, gelatine, marrow and membrane to the bones—fibrine to the muscles, tendons and ligaments—nervous matter to the brain and nerves—cells to the lungs—lining to all the cavities; parenchymatous and investing substances to the viscera; coats, coverings, &c., to all the vessels; hair to the head—nails to the fingers and toes; urine to the kidneys; bile to the liver—gastric juice to the stomach—sinovial fluid to the joints—tears to the eyes; saliva to the mouth; moisture to the skin, and every necessary fluid to lubricate the entire frame-work of the system, to preserve it from friction and inflammation.

Now, if by any means this important fluid becomes corrupt or diseased, and the secreting organs fail to relieve it of the morbid matter, the whole system feels the shock, and must, sooner or later, sink under it, unless relieved by the proper remedy. When this virulent matter is thrown to the skin, it shows its disorganizing and violent influence in a multitude of cutaneous diseases, as *salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, white swellings, scarlet fever, measles, small pox, chicken or kine pox, superficial ulcers, boils, carbuncles, pruritus or itch, eruptions, blotches, excoriations, and itching, burning sores over the face, forehead, and breast*. When thrown upon the cords and joints, *rheumatism* in all its forms is induced, when upon the kidneys, it produces *pain, heat, calculus, diabetes, or strangury*, excess or deficiency of urine, with inflammation and other sad disorders of the bladder.

When carried by the circulation to the bones, the morbid matter destroys the animal and earthy substances of these tissues, producing necrosis, i.e., decay or ulceration of the bones. When conveyed to the Liver, all forms of *hepatic or bilious diseases* are the unavoidable product. When to the Lungs, it produces *pneumonia, catarrh, asthma, tubercles, cough, expectoration, and final consumption*. When to the stomach, the effects are *inflammation, indigestion, sick headache, vomiting, loss of tone and appetite, and a fainting, sinking sensation, bringing troubles and disorders of the whole system*. When it seizes upon the Brain, spinal marrow, or nervous system, it brings on *the drowsiness, or neuralgia, chorea, or St. Vitus's dance, hysteria, palsy, epilepsy, insanity, idiocy, and many other distressing ailments both of body and mind*. When to the Eyes, *ophthalmia*; to the Ears, *otorrhoea*; to the Throat, *bronchitis, croup, &c.* Thus, all the maladies known to the human system are induced by a corrupt state of the blood.

If there is arrest of action in any of the viscera, immediately they begin to decay; if any fluid ceases to circulate, or to be changed for fresh, it becomes a mass of corruption, and a malignant enemy to the living fluids and solids. If the blood stagnates, it spoils; if the bile does not pass off and give place to fresh, it rots; if the urine is retained, it ruins body and blood. The whole system, every secretion, every function, every fluid, depends for their health upon action, circulation, change, giving and receiving, and the moment these cease, disease, decay, and death begin.

In thus tracing the causes and manifestations of disease, we see how wonderful and mysterious are the ways of Providence in adapting the relations of cause and effect, of action and reaction, of life and death.

All nature abounds with the truth that every active substance has its opposite or corrective. All poisons have their antidotes, and all diseases have their remedies, did we but know them.

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